THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1883.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH MARCH.

IT WAS Mr. Croft's letter condemning Mr. Branson's slanderous speech at the Town Hall Meeting, which extorted his apology. The reader may like to know who Mr. Croft is. He is we see it stated the senior member of the well-known firm of Messrs. Graham and Co. of this city. He is the son of Sir John Croft, a wealthy landholder of England. Mr. Croft thus acknowledges Mr. Branson's apology:

Sir,—I was very glad to see Mr. Branson's letter this morning. As it was written in reply to mine, I cannot but acknowledge it. It should at once remove any of that ill-feeling which his remarks at the meeting tended to give rise to.

I feel convinced that the whole community, both Native and European, will appreciate the spirit in which it has been written.

JOHN CROFT.

9, Clive Street, Calcutta, March 3, 1883.

We say *ditto*.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy distributed prizes to the Calcutta Volunteers on the 3rd instant. His Excellency delivered an appropriate address from which we make the following extract:

This is the third occasion upon which I have had the pleasure of meeting you since, at your request, I have worn this uniform. On the first occasion, I impressed upon you the great importance of drill. Last year, I urged you to devote yourselves with zeal to your duties, and remember that they were real substantial duties and not matters of show and parade. This year I have no need to repeat that advice, because the progress, which you have made during the last twelve months, proves that no such advice is needed from any man. You have shown that you are determined to go on from year to year not merely maintaining, but advancing the character of this Corps, and by so doing you maintain the place which you ought to hold amongst the honorable roll of the Queen's Volunteers, and you make the wearing of your uniform a proud distinction for any man.

BABU KRISHNA CHUNDER ROY had the following in his masterly essay on the results of University Education in this Presidency, which we published in this paper in October last: "But the greatest mischief of all is supposed to arise from the circumstance of the Examiners having to go through a large amount of work within a given time. Each Examiner has on an average about 1,000 papers to examine; and the time allowed for the work is between 3 and 4 weeks, say 25 days. He must, therefore, examine 40 papers daily. Now, there are generally 10 to 12 questions in each paper; and if an examiner has to *carefully* go through all that an Examinee writes in answer to these 10 or 12 questions, he will require at least 24 minutes to get through a single candidate's answers. Forty papers would thus require 40 × 24 minutes=16 hours. So he must work 16 hours daily, and this continuously for 25 days. During the first few days he no doubt gets on patiently and carefully; but as the time allowed draws to a close, he has necessarily to hurry on, as *nolens volens* he must finish the work within the time allotted." We drew attention to the subject in a recent issue and recommended an increase to the number of Examiners. We now see it stated that instead of two sets of Examiners, one for the Entrance and another for the F. A. B. A. and M. A. there will now be three sets, 1 for the Entrance, 1 for the F. A. and 1 for the B. A. and M. A., examinations. But this will not be sufficient. The number of examiners ought to be increased.

THE FOLLOWING arrangements for the administration of Hyderabad consequent on the death of Sir Salar Jung are notified in a demi official note of Mr. Jones, the Resident, to Raja Narendra Sing, the Peshkar:

I.—The administration will be carried on by yourself and Mir Liakut Ali Khan Bahadar as joint administrators, you being the senior and he the junior. The *Khillut* of Dewan will not at present be conferred on any one, but it is hoped that under your friendly guidance Mir Liakut Ali Khan will, before long, fit himself for the responsible duties of Dewan, and that His Highness, when he has attained his majority, may, in recognition of Mir Liakut Ali's own fitness, and recalling the transcendant service rendered by his illustrious father, himself see fit to bestow the *Khillut* of Dewan upon him. But this, as you will see, will depend entirely on the efforts which Mir Liakut Ali may now make to prove himself a worthy successor to his father.

II.—A Council of Regency, composed as follows, will be created:—President: His Highness; Members: the two senior nobles of the house of Shums-ul Dowlah and yourself; Secretary: Mir Liakut Ali.

His Highness, although presiding, will not usually influence the deliberations of the Council, and will be asked to vote only when the opinions of the members present are equally divided.

The Council of Regency will occupy the place of the former Co-Regent, and, that is, it will always be consulted in questions of *Khilluts* and *Jaghirs*, Palace matters and Court ceremonials, and all questions concerning the personal welfare of His Highness it will also have to advise on all matters of importance to the State which Mir Liakut Ali may lay before it. It will also have powers to call for papers and express a collective opinion to the President. On the other hand, it will have no power to issue orders in any department save through the joint administrators, that is yourself and Mir Liakut Ali. This is, of course, a most essential provision, since it is out of the question that executive orders should issue from two different authorities.

It has to be added that if the Nawab Bushir-ud-dowlah accepts the high position now offered him, he will, of course, cease to retain the inferior position of Judicial Sudur-ul, Maham.

Under the circumstances the arrangements made appear to us to be the best. Sir Steuart Bayley has approved of the proposal made by the Resident, for giving the Nizam the supervision of the receipts and expenditure of the Crown lands, with a view to afford His Highness some practical experience in the details of administration.

TUESDAY, 6TH MARCH.

THE RECENT clerks' examinations for the Indian Secretariats do not seem to have been very successful. It is said that some half-a-dozen candidates only have passed successfully in the lower division, and none in the upper. Rumours, however, are afloat to the effect that the authorities contemplate giving a grace to those candidates who have come nearest to the maximum marks. This unfavourable result is said to be due to the difficult nature of the ordeal.

ACTUAL receipts from eleven sales of Bengal Opium have amounted to Rs. 6,29,49,000 which is Rs. 10,29,955 better than the estimate, but those from ten months pass duty on opium exported from Bombay have amounted to only Rs. 1,79,26,038, which is Rs. 21,13,962 worse than the estimate; so that on the whole the receipts are Rs. 10,84,007 below the estimate.

A BOMBAY CONTEMPORARY states that Bai Anandibai, the wife of Mr. Gopal Rao Vinayek Joshi, late Post Master of Tana, is about to proceed to America to study Medicine. Bai Anandibai is related to Pandita Ramabai, who also, it is said intends shortly to proceed to Europe.

THE SECRETARY to the Behar Indigo Planters' Association, while protesting against Mr. Ilbert's Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, makes this honorable admission:

"It will naturally appear to every right-thinking European an extremely ungenerous position to take up, that tried native officials are not capable of judging fairly between European and native; and names will occur to one's memory of natives in whose hands a European would place his life or reputation without hesitation."

We believe this is the opinion of all right-thinking Englishmen.

HIS HIGHNESS Rama Varma, second Prince of Travancore, son of Her Highness Parbati Bai, the junior Rani, has passed the Madras University Entrance Examination in the second division. This is an event worthy of note.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT has relieved the Bombay Municipality of Police charges, and thrown upon it certain Hospital charges. Will not the Calcutta Corporation be relieved of the Police charges?

WEDNESDAY, 7TH MARCH.

WE ARE glad to observe that the *Bombay Gazette* takes a sound view of Mr. Ilbert's Criminal Jurisdiction Bill. It says:

The measure, if passed, will only give the power to specially selected native magistrates to try Europeans in the Mofussil, as they are now tried before the Native Presidency Magistrates in the chief cities. Only some twenty magistrates will be, in any case, affected by the Bill, and perhaps not six altogether in practice. But the European community in Bengal has been carried quite off its feet at the bare proposal. . . . . In this Presidency the subject does not so far excite more than a languid interest, but there are symptoms which show that the Bengal "Mutiny" spirit may prove contagious.

The contagion we fear will run on for some time.

THE NET INDIAN SEA and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first ten months of the current financial year, amounted to Rs. 85,12,000, as compared with Rs. 1,80,27,000 during the corresponding period of last year. There is a loss of nearly a million.

MR. W. WORDSWORTH, Principal of the Elphinstone College, has addressed the *Bombay Gazette* a calm and well-reasoned letter on the subject of Mr. Ilbert's Criminal Jurisdiction Bill from which we give the following extract:

The outcry, which was first raised in Calcutta, has been re-echoed from London with considerable vociferation by all the enemies of the present Administration. The echo has a thorough party ring, and may be taken for what it is worth as a distinctly party movement. I sincerely trust that the Indian Government will not take this clamour too much to heart. So far as I can judge, the opposition in India is not of a very formidable character, though it has succeeded in making a good deal of noise. One may congratulate the leaders of it on some considerable improvement in manners and temper on their predecessors, whose doings and utterances, are sketched with so much vivacity by Mr. Trevelyan in the life of his uncle. No Calcutta newspaper has yet proposed to "lynch" Mr. Ilbert, and one may hope that that gentleman has retained sufficient philosophy, acquired at Balliol or elsewhere, to bear with equanimity the "wounding absence" of that remarkable Cambridge graduate, to whom you refer to-day, from the University dinner at which he is to take the chair. The still more remarkable volunteer who proposes to return his rifle to Lord Ripon's Government really deserves the thanks of the whole community for importing a comic element into a melodrama which was becoming too lugubrious. He is possibly a descendant of the Calcutta celebrity, immortalised by Mr. Trevelyan, who insisted on calling for three cheers for the Duke of Wellington and the battle of Waterloo whenever the oratory of the evening showed signs of flagging.

When the principle of the permanent legal and political inferiority of the natives of India on their own soil is asserted in this noisy fashion, it is only to be expected that these too should assert their first principles with equal emphasis. In the meantime we may congratulate ourselves that our free press has accustomed all classes in India to the advantages and disadvantages of free discussion, and that sensible men of both races are in the habit of discounting largely the "tall-talk" which controversy of this kind provokes.

But the times are out of joint. Who listens to the voice of reason?

A COMMUNIQUE from the Press Commissioner's office informs us that there is no intention of raising the salt duty this year.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN states that Professor Fristy, of Washington, has completed a calculation of the orbit of the great comet of 1882, from observations made on September 19th, October 8th, and November 24th, and finds the orbit to be a very lengthened elipse, having a period of about 793 years, and probably identical with a very large comet seen 371 B. C., and 363 A. D. Its perihelion distance is only about 700,000 miles from the centre of the sun.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the prospectus of a new weekly entitled "British Public Opinion," which will be published from the middle of this month. It will contain a collection of the best specimens of Parliamentary eloquence with political and other articles gleaned from the leading journals of the United Kingdom. We wish the enterprise every success.

IT WILL BE in the recollection of our readers that we noticed sometime ago the existence in the north division of this city of an electric appliance Hospital where patients were cured by the application of electricity. A correspondent brings to our notice two wonderful cures lately effected in that hospital. One is a youth who was suffering from malarious fever of a malignant type and had been given up by the practitioners in attendance. The youth is the son of a teacher of Hare school. The other case is that of a serious disease in the throat of a child, which had baffled all medical skill and had been pronounced incurable. This patient is the son of a clerk of the Statistical Department of the Bengal Secretariat.

THURSDAY, 8TH MARCH.

A CORRESPONDENT says that there was a widow marriage at Serajgunge on the 26th ultimo. The bride is said to be a Brahmin girl of 17 or 18 years of age and the bridegroom a sudra named Jadub Chunder Biswas employed as a mohurir to a pleader at Tangail. We are told that this marriage was celebrated in orthodox Brahminical style.

WE HAD barely time last week to acknowledge the receipt of the annual report of the Universal Life Assurance Society of London for 1881, of which we will give some particulars in the present issue. The total reserve funds of the Society set apart to meet all present and future liabilities amounts to upwards of £858,685. The surplus fund beyond the liabilities is little more than £248,615, and the proportion of this fund proposed to be divided in the current year (1882) will allow the holders of all participating policies six years in force a cash bonus applicable to a reduction of 50 per cent. in the year's premium from 10th May 1882

to 9th May 1883. From the year 1839 to the year of report the reductions in the premium have continued at 50 per cent.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Bharuti* is very interesting. It combines didactic literature with philological disquisitions interspersed with historical essays, poetry and fiction. The second article "Screaming" will be read with interest and pleasure. It is so apt and appropriate.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the annual report of the Northbrook Indian Club for 1882, from which we learn that it now consists of about 250 members, many of whom are natives of India. Among other important matters laid before the last General Meeting a resolution was passed recommending the removal of the Club to a more central position in the course of the year. Twenty subscribers left the Club, 15 of whom were Indian members and most of them on the eve of their departure for India, and 30 members were newly elected, 14 being Indians. The Club receives most of the Indian and English newspapers, several of which are supplied by the Secretary of State for India, others presented by the proprietors and the remainder supplied by the Club itself. In response to a circular issued to influential gentlemen in India inviting them to become honorary members, the Club received a large accession of such members. The receipts of the Club last year amounted to £330-2-11 and the expenditure to about £66?

THE NITI DHARMO DESHINI SOBHA of Dumrosh, we learn from a correspondent, propose to memorialise the Viceroy on the subject of disestablishment of the Church in India, and with that view they are collecting signatures from all parts of the country.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the Memorial, which the Hindu Association of Bangalore propose to submit to the Queen-Empress praying for the extension of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty in order to give his Lordship the opportunity of maturing the schemes he has inaugurated.

FRIDAY, 9TH MARCH.

WE ARE requested to publish the following list of subscribers to the National Anthem Fund:

Amount previously acknowledged ...	Rs.	2,866	2 6
The Hon'ble A. R. Thompson, C.S.I., Lt.-Governor of Bengal		50	0 0
H. H. The Maharaja of Jeypore		200	0 0
H. H. The Maharaja of Benares		200	0 0
The Maharaja of Durbhanga		250	0 0
The Maharaja of Burdwan		100	0 0
Nawab Asannullah Khan Bahadur		50	0 0
,, Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. ...		10	0 0
Babu Kanya Lal Banerjee		10	0 0
,, Romanath Ghose		20	0 0
,, Mohindro Chunder Ghose		10	0 0
,, Sham Lal Dutt		10	0 0
Rai Jagadanund Mukerji Bahadur		20	0 0
Babus Joygopal and Boikuntonath Sen		10	0 0
Babu Manmathnath Roy Choudhuri		10	0 0
Pundit Radha Kristo Mahata (Gya)		10	0 0
Raja Sattyanund Ghosal Bahadur		10	0 0
The *Gossains* of Khurdah (8 heads)		14	0 0
Native Christians (10 heads)...		15	0 0
Small donations (27 heads)		42	0 0
Total	Rs.	3,907	2 6

BAIKUNTA NATH BASU,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.
Pathuriaghata Rajbati, Calcutta, 10th March 1883.

THE PIONEER publishes the following:

Pundit Sreenivash Shastree, Dakhini, Astronomer, of Benares, now resident at Lucknow, has issued the following prophecy:—"The following calculations are made by the Pundit in accordance with the rules laid down in Bhrigu Shashtra, a voluminous work on Hindu astronomy, containing some four lakhs of slokas. The year Sumbut 1940 is a very inauspicious one. There will be scarcity of rain, and great sickness will prevail all over the provinces of Punjab, Benga', Rajputana and Deccan, and thousands will be carried away by cholera which will take the form of an epidemic. It will rain on the 5th and 9th days of the new moon in the month of Asarh. After that till the 4th day of the new moon in Kouar there will be no rain, but white thin clouds will pass and repass and high wind will prevail. In the month of Bhadur grain will sell from 8 to 10 seers a rupee in the Upper Provinces and from 6 to 8 seers in the Deccan."

MR. C. J. WILKINSON, Recorder of Rangoon, is to officiate in the Calcutta High Court for Mr. Justice Wilson. The rumour that Mr. Shephard, a Madras barrister, was to be appointed to fill the temporary vacancy proves to be unfounded.

COL. OLCOTT delivered at the Town Hall on Saturday the 3rd instant a learned lecture on Theosophy and Brotherhood. Those who take interest in the subject ought to read it carefully.

WE ARE glad to learn that H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda has been pleased to make a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Indian Association for the cultivation of Science.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Native inhabitants of Lahore was held on the 4th instant for the purpose of memorializing Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress for the extension of the term of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE held a meeting against the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill. The Native members opposed the movement. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramji Jijibhoy spoke strongly against the resolution, on the ground that political questions of this nature were entirely foreign to the spirit and letter of the rules and regulations of the Chamber. He was supported by Mr. Sorabji Framji Patel, of Framji, Sands and Company, and by Mr. Vizlucandass Atmaram, a leading Hindu gentleman, who both argued that the present action of the Chamber was inappropriate and *ultra vires*. The amendment had no European supporters, and was lost.

THE NATIVE MEMBERS of the Chamber have recorded this protest:

With due deference to the wishes of the Committee, we would respectfully submit that in our humble opinion the action taken is foreign to the function and objects of the Chamber, and we would, therefore, suggest that this Chamber should, for many obviously good reasons, withhold from taking up any politic sectarian question, as it is difficult to conceive what momentous results such a movement in the end may lead to, as this Chamber has to represent the community at large, European and Native of the Presidency. If the European community should have felt aggrieved at the proposed measure, it may call a public meeting on its own behalf.

Quite right.

SATURDAY, 10TH MARCH.

THIS MORNING'S *Gazette of India* announces that His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to confer the privilege of private entre to Government House upon Raja Sourindro Mohun Tagore, C. I. E. We congratulate the Raja on this fresh honor.

ON LAST TUESDAY the University Dinner took place at M.r. Peliti's rooms. About 50 'Varsity men were present. The chair was taken by Mr. C. P. Ilbert (Baliol College, Oxford), and the vice-chair by Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Trinity College, Cambridge The representatives of Oxford were in a minority; amongst others there were present Sir R. Garth, Messrs. A. P. Howell, L. Pugh, M. P., G. H. P. Evans, G. Bellett, H.L. Harrison, H. Millett, R. J. Crosthwaite, F. de H. Larpent, T. W. Holderness, J. F. K. Hewitt, and C. E. Buckland, whilst amongst the representatives of Cambridge, who preponderated by a decided majority, were Messrs. W. H. Grimley (the Secretary of the Committee), H. J. Reynolds, K. Deighton, W. Lee-Warner, C. A. R. Browning, A. Forbes, J. H. A. Branson, L. P. D. Broughton, Dr. McCann, Hon'ble G. C. Paul, St. John Stephen, J. G. Apcar, G. C. Sconce, John Cowie, E. C. Buck, Dyce Nicol, A. M. Bose, S. D. Mitra, and John Eliot. So native graduates were not after all excluded, notwithstanding the angry letter of a Cambridge man in the columns of the *Englishman*.

"A SALVATIONIST" writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* to say that Major Tucker's refusal to desist from singing, &c., in the street, when ordered to do so by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, "was a flagrant infringement of the orders of General Booth, who particularly request his officers to be law-abiding subjects, having respect to the powers that be; and in certain towns in England, where singing, &c, in the street, is prohibited, the Army is instructed as to other methods of attracting an audience."

THE FOLLOWING is going the round of the papers: "The United States possesses in round numbers 38,000,000 cattle, India 30,000,000, and Russia 29,000,000. Russia has 20,000,000 horses, the United States 10,500,000, and Austria 3,500,000. Australia possesses 80,000,000 sheep, the Argentine Republic 68,000,000, and Russia 63,000,000. The United States comes fourth in this list with 36,000,000, but in the matter of swine she heads the world, having 48,000,000. The goat is an important animal in many countries—India is credited with no less than 20,000,000, Africa with 15,000,000, and Mexico with 6,000,000." We should like to know how have the Indian figures been obtained. Is the *sub-janta* Police the authority for these figures?

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has the following obituary notice of Sir Salar Jung:

England and India are this week sorrowfully joining hands over the bier of one of the greatest—perhaps the very greatest—of modern Indian Statesmen. Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., Prime Minister of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, the creator of the modern order of things in the Hyderabad State, and one of the stoutest and most trusted "pillars of the Empire," has been suddenly snatched away by the death in his most awful form. Of a verity may we say of him "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day?"

WE ARE requested to announce that Mrs. Thompson will distribute prizes to the pupils of the Bethune Female School on Monday at 4-45 P. M. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will be present on the occasion.

WE NOTICED lately the occurrence of a dacoity at Narainpur in Thanna Bhastara in the Hooghly district by which Babu Bhugwan Chunder Chuckerbutty lost about Rs. 4,800. We now learn from a Bhastara correspondent that the actual loss according to the sufferer's own account was Rs. 664 in cash and jewels. The dacoits were ten in number and all but one have been traced out and detected through the exertions of Munshi Gamin Ali, Inspector of Police, Hooghli. Of the lost property Rs 405 worth have been recovered. We may here mention that the meritorious Inspector above named was lately rewarded by the Inspector-General of Police with a valuable silver watch and gold chain for his services as a detective officer.

THERE WERE 244 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending the 3rd instant of which 51 were from cholera, 12 from small-pox, 67 from fevers, 27 from bowel-complaints, 4 from accidents, 13 from phthisis and asthma, 18 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. The deaths among non-Asiatic and mixed races were 21. The average of daily mortality was 34·8.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, March 5.—The *Times*, in a leading article to-day, strongly urges the Viceroy to abandon Mr. Ilbert's Bill, in order to allay the great agitation it has occasioned, but deprecates the postponement of the measure, stating that, if the Bill is to be passed, it should be done without delay.

6.—Mr. Gladstone, speaking in Committee of Supply yesterday, said that Government was desirous to withdraw the troops from Egypt as soon as the purposes for which they were detained there were achieved, but that the date of withdrawal was unfixable. The official correspondence has been published concerning India's share of the expenses of the Egyptian expedition. The Indian Government, replying to Lord Hartington's letter on the subject, said the matter would receive the attention of the Indian Government, but at the same time protested energetically against India bearing all the costs of the Indian Contingent. The correspondence further stated that the Indian Government had never been consulted with respect to the British policy in Egypt, and, India being only remotely concerned, urged that England should bear the whole cost of the Indian Contingent. Also in relation to the cost of the Contingent, the Government of India represented the inability of the Indian finances to bear the expenditure. Lord Hartington, in a despatch dated October 5th, admitted that the cost of the expedition had been greatly underrated, but it was necessary that India should pay a fair share. Lord Kimberley, on February the 22nd, notified to the Indian Government the grants proposed to be paid by the Home Government towards the cost of the Indian Contingent.

8.—The House of Commons last night read a second time a Bill forbidding pigeon shooting matches. The Prince of Wales has been appointed Field Marshall in the German Army.

9.—Mr. Gladstone refusing to facilitate discussion on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion respecting the Government's negotiations with the suspects at Kilmainham, Sir Stafford Northcote has withdrawn the motion. Mr. Cross, replying to a question in the House of Commons, last night, said that the restoration of the Berar provinces to Hyderabad cannot be considered until the Nizam has attained his majority, and the Nizam and the British Government were in a position to judge of the character of the future administration of the country. The latest advices from Madagascar state that a French gunboat has been stationed at Tomatave, and four French war vessels on the North Western Coast of Madagascar. The Malagasees are in an excited condition, and warlike preparations are being made. Advices from Ireland state that fresh charges have been made against Byrne for complicity in the Field and Lawson cases. Mr. Parnell goes to America at Easter, to attend the Land League convention.

Washington, March 4.—Both Houses of Congress have adopted the Tariff Bill, which has been duly signed. The reduction of the duty on wool is eighteen per cent. The increase of the duty on cotton goods is five per cent. The Congress has been prorogued.

Cairo, March 6.—An official despatch has been issued here, stating that the Egyptian troops have defeated the Mahdi with heavy loss, and have occupied the town of Sennaar.

Paris, March 6.—The Duc de Chartres is going to India.

IT IS stated that at the last annual meeting of the National Indian Association Dr. Macleod condemned very pointedly Mr. Branson's speech, and the ill-feeling his remarks must have occasioned. Why is not Dr. Macleod's speech published?

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to see it stated that the Raja of Bijni committed suicide on the night of Friday. What could have been his motive for this dastardly and deplorable act? The Raja was an excellent young man.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for January 1883 and ten months, 1st April 1882 to 21st January 1583. 2. Meteorological Record for February 1882. 3. The present condition of the Indian Mahomedan, and the best means for its Improvement, being a Memorandum on the Memorial of the National Mahomedan Association of Calcutta to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General. By Nawab Abdul Lutief Khan Bahadur C. I. E. 4. Notices of Sanskrit MSS. Vol. VI. Part II. No. XVII. By Rajendralala Mitra, L.L.D., C.I.E. 5. Catalogue of Manuscripts and Books belonging to the Bhau Daji Memorial. Prepared under the superintendence of the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C. S. I., M. R. A. S. and Aduseer Framjee Mors, Esq., Joint Honorary Secretaries. 6. Eleventh Report of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for 1881-82. 7. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. II. Part VI. No. IV. 1882. 8. Messrs. Dickinson and Co.'s Monthly Price List of Printing Paper, Cards &c, for March 1883. 9. Resolutions passed at the conference of the Bishops of the Provinces of India and Ceylon held at St. Paul's Cathedral in the

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last week of January 1883. 10. A letter from the Bishops of the Church of England in India and Ceylon to every Race and Religion therein. 11. Prospectus of the Burdwan and Cutwa Provincial Railway Company Limited. 12. The Aborigines' Friend. A Journal of the Transactions of the Aborigines' Protection Society, February, 1883. 13. Jal Protapchand or an account of Pseudo Rája Protapchand of Burdwan. Reprinted from the Bunga Darsana. 14. Meen Tutwa—or a Treatise on Fishes in Bengali. By Gyanendra Coomar Roy Chowdhry. 15. The Bhisak—a monthly journal of Medicine, Surgery &c. Vol. III No. I. 16. Sakha—a Bengali monthly Vol II. No. 3. 17. Acharya—Do. for Bhaddur 1289 B. E. 18. First annual Report of the Sripore Hitsadhini Sabha for 1288-89 B. E. 19. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XVI. Part II.

WE HAVE received the proceedings of a meeting held by the Pleaders of the 24-Pergunnahs Courts *in re* Mr. Branson's speech, for which we cannot make room for want of space. We would advise our countrymen not to hold meetings of this kind. They will only tend to widen the gulf which is already large.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 15th Inst., at 7½ P.M.

Subject: The Equilibrium of Liquids.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 17th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject: Compounds of Nitrogen and Oxygen.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Sunday, the 18th Inst., at 2 P. M.

Subject: Distribution of Electricity. Power of Points. Electric Machines.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1883.

THE CRIMINAL JURISDICTION BILL.

THE history of legislation on the subject of the criminal trial of European British subjects in this country is interesting. Originally there was one law for the European British subject and another for the Indian subject of the British Crown. Even in civil matters the European British subject was not amenable to courts presided over by Native Judges, but in 1836 that high-minded and far-seeing statesman, Lord William Bentinck, abolished that invidious distinction. The non-official Europeans had strongly opposed the extension of the jurisdiction of Native Civil Judges over them, but the Government was firm, and in the interests of justice carried out the reform. Now their successors are not only reconciled with the change, but, if we may judge from some cases which have come to our notice, they seem to repose greater confidence in Native Judges in the adjudication of civil suits than in European Judges. With regard to criminal jurisdiction there has also been steady progress. Formerly the Mahomedan law was practically the criminal law in the Mofusil, and Englishmen very properly objected to be tried according to that law. In 1860 the Indian Penal Code was passed, and that Code, which contained the essence of the penal jurisprudence of the advanced countries of Europe and America, now became the criminal law of the country. Then objection was taken to the Mofusil Courts, because they were courts of the Company, and this objection was removed by the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown. Originally the Magistrate in the Mofussil had no jurisdiction over European British subjects even in holding preliminary investigations in criminal matters, but in 1806 Regulation XV. of the Bengal Code was passed, authorizing a zillah or city Magistrate when he was a Justice of the Peace to apprehend and commit European British subjects for trial before the Supreme Court in Calcutta. Then under Act of Parliament natives of India could not be appointed Justices of the Peace, who alone were competent to arrest and commit European British subjects for criminal offences, but in 1832 under the statutes 2 and 3 William IV. C. 117, native inhabitants of India were declared to be eligible to the Commission of the Peace in the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Subsequently natives of India were appointed Justices of the Peace in the Mofussil. Then came Act VII. of 1853, which extended the jurisdiction of Magistrates in the Mofussil under the statute 52, George III, c. 115, s. 105, in cases of assaults, forcible entries, and other injuries accompanied with force not being felonies, committed by European British subjects. This Act included not only European and Covenanted but also Native Magistrates. The concluding section of this Act distinctly says:

"The powers in such cases given to the Magistrate of the zillah or the district may be lawfully exercised by any Joint Magistrate or other person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate in the case of any such offence as aforesaid, which may hereafter be committed within the district over which his authority extends."

Thus the power was given not only to the Magistrate and Joint Magistrate, but also to any "other person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate." And under Act XV. of 1843 the Government exercised the power of appointing Native Deputy Magistrates and investing them with the full powers of a Magistrate. This was the state of the law until 1861 when the new Criminal Procedure Code was passed.

We should mention here that in 1833 when the Charter of the E. I. Company was renewed the question of equalizing the law between the European British subject and the Indian subject was discussed in Parliament, and the opinion expressed by some of the most eminent members of both Houses was that there should not be one law for one man and another for the other. Then a Royal Commission was appointed to report on the Indian Laws. That Commission was composed of the following distinguished jurisconsults: Sir John Romilly, the Master of the Rolls of England, Sir John Jervis, Chief Justice of the Common Law of England, Sir Edward Ryan, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta and Privy Councillor, Mr. Charles Hay Cameron, a member of the original Indian Law Commission, Mr. Macleod, also of the Indian Law Commission, Mr. Hawkins, a distinguished Judge of the late Sudder Court, Mr. Ellis of the Madras Civil Service, and Mr. Robert Lowe, now Lord Sherbrook. And the Commission composed of such distinguished men strongly recommended that the inequality in the eye of the law in the trial of Indian and European British subjects of Her Majesty in British India should be done away with. But the subject was not taken up till the Criminal Codes prepared by the Indian Law Commission came up for discussion in 1857. Sir Arthur Buller, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and a member of the Legislative Council, asked—"ought the present privilege of British subjects to be tried before the Supreme Court alone, any longer to be maintained?" And what was his answer? He said: "I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion the answer ought to be in the negative. I cannot for a moment resist the strong, conclusive, practical arguments for the immediate abolition of the privilege." Sir James Colville, the then Chief Justice, remarked: "The time for removing the exclusive privilege enjoyed by British subjects with respect to the trial of offences committed by them, and for making them amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the Mofussil Courts had now arrived. It was quite impossible to go to the length of those who treated their present immunities as an inalienable and indefensible heritage and right." Sir Barnes Peacock, then Law Member of the Supreme Council, who was in charge of the Bill, said: "This Article would invest the Courts of the country with jurisdiction over European British subjects. To him it appeared to be correct in principle, for he could not understand upon what ground it could be contended that any one class of persons should be exempt from the jurisdiction of those Courts. No Frenchman or German or Armenian or East Indian was exempt from their jurisdiction." Then came the Sepoy Mutiny, that terrible hurricane, which shook the empire to the centre, tore asunder men's feelings, and arrested the march of progress and reform. In common with other things the cause of law reform suffered, and the result was that the Criminal Procedure Code passed in 1861 was shorn of that benign provision. Sir Barnes Peacock, who had now become the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and who led the van of independence in the Indian Legislative Chamber, then changed his opinion, but even then he said: "What he had stated then he would repeat now, namely that European British subjects should be subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the country; but the question was, how were these Courts to be constituted. If they were properly constituted and were to be assisted by a Jury, he would have no objection. But it was quite a different thing for Englishmen to be tried by a Native Judge with the assistance of a Mahomedan Law Officer, either with or without a Jury." The country has now arrived at that stage, which Sir Barnes Peacock had looked for in 1859. The Courts have vastly improved, the Mahomedan Law Officer has been abolished, and no European British subject can now be tried in a Sessions Court without a trial by Jury, at least half of which should consist of his own countrymen or persons of European or American descent. Another brick of this fabric of the privilege of European British subject was taken away by Sir Henry Maine in 1865. The Grand Jury was abolished.

But the reaction which commenced in 1857 lasted long enough. In 1869 a law was passed restricting the appointment of Justice of the Peace to covenanted servants of Government and European subjects, but natives who might be covenanted servants were not obviously excluded from it. But the exclusion of the Native Magistrate was made complete by the Procedure Code of 1872, which declared that no one shall enquire into or try a charge against an European British subject unless he be himself an European British subject. But the law of 1872 made one important advance, it conferred jurisdiction upon European Covenanted Magistrates and Judges over European British subjects, which they had never before enjoyed.

We hope we have clearly shewn that notwithstand some reaction after the Sepoy Mutiny the Government has steadily advanced to establish an equality in the eye of the law between the European British and Indian subjects of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. The present Bill is simply a corrollary of the general proposition long before established that there should not be one law for one man and another for the other.

Of the many objections that have been raised against the measure there are only four, which are worth notice, 1stly that it is not necessary, 2ndly, that it is not wanted by natives, 3rdly that it will be detrimental to the interests of justice, and fourthly that even if the change be deemed desirable, the time has not arrived for it, and that its precipitation may do more harm than good by provoking the opposition of those most concerned. Now let us consider these objections one by one. As to the necessity of the law all the local Governments consulted by the Government of India admit that as the native civilians are rising in the service and advancing to the position of District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, it can neither be just to them nor conducive to administrative convenience to withhold from them any longer the necessary jurisdiction in this matter. With regard to the second point we need only refer to the memorial of the British Indian Association presented last year regarding the Criminal Procedure Code, to the speeches of the Hon'ble the Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore and the Hon'ble Durga Churn Law in the last session of the Council, the unanimous opinion of the Native Press, and the joint memorial of the representative Associations of Bengal, which we submit afford abundant evidence whether the native community do or do not care for this measure. Thirdly, it is said that this Bill will be detrimental to the interests of justice. Should this be the result or even the tendency of this Bill, we would be the first to oppose it, for however desirable theoretical equality or administrative symmetry may be, justice is paramount and ought to have priority of consideration. Justice must be done, as the Roman saying goes, though

the heavens may fall. But is it likely that the interests of justice will suffer, if a few experienced Native Civilians be vested with limited criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects? If they are not competent to do justice to the European, then they are not competent to do justice to the native, for justice is justice, be the supplicant for it black or white. But they have already been weighed in the balance and have not been found wanting. Some of them will be soon invested with the power of trying the issues of life and death as affecting their own countrymen—one of them already exercises this power—and if they are fit to be trusted with such enormous powers over their countrymen, are they not fit to try European British subjects and pass sentences which will not exceed more than one year on the one hand and three months on the other? Have the Native Judges and Magistrates, who already exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects, been found wanting? Do we hear of any complaints against the Munsifs and Subordinate Judges, who try civil suits of Europeans? Do we hear of any abuse of power by Native Magistrates in the Presidency towns, who try European British-born subjects? And yet years ago no native was deemed qualified to sit on the Police Bench of Calcutta, and when the first appointment was made in this city, loud protests were sent up through the press. We maintain that if the Native Civilian is fit to do justice between man and man, he is equally fit to do justice between a European and a native, *vice versa*, or between European and European. If he is not qualified for the latter, he is not qualified for the former. As for the argument that the time has not arrived for the change, what is the real significance of it? The reform sought for is not the work of a day, it is the work of a century and a quarter. The Government as we have already said has been steadily progressing towards that equality in the eye of the law, which is the guiding principle of British rule in this country. On the one hand it has diffused education among the people in order to qualify them for the due exercise of high and onerous functions as citizens of the great British empire; it has improved the courts and raised the standard of judicial qualifications; it has offered facilities of communication and thus brought as far as practicable justice to the poor man's door, and on the other hand it has reformed laws, and simplified procedure for an efficient administration of justice; and all this to help on the consummation so devoutly wished for. As for the argument that if this Bill be passed, the evil will preponderate over the good that may flow from the measure, we confess we do not feel the force of it. If by this is meant that the dissatisfaction which it will create among the European British subjects will not compensate the satisfaction which the Government will derive from the enactment of this just and righteous measure, we cannot believe that this argument is seriously pressed. We freely acknowledge that the good government of a country greatly depends upon the good will of the governed, but the European British subjects, though in the position of the governed, are the governing class, and if they wish to govern wisely and well, they ought to be the first to lead the van of reform. And judging by the past we have no misgivings as to the future. The Anglo-Indians were literally mad with anger, when Lord William Bentinck subjected them to the jurisdiction of the Native Civil Courts, but they afterwards became reconciled to it. They had vehemently opposed the first appointment of a Native to the Police Bench of Calcutta, but they did not raise a single voice of murmur when a native was, though temporarily, appointed the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta. The independent Englishman will doubtless see that his obligation in this country is two-fold—first to the children of the soil amongst whom he lives and works, and secondly to the rulers of the land to whose caste he belongs, and when he realizes this double and sacred obligation, he will not, we feel sure, think only of the pride of race. We only hope that the Government will remain firm and will not give way to mere clamour. If the time has not come now for this reform, that time we fear will never come.

THE DEBATE ON THE BILL.

THE debate on the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill last Friday was the longest that had ever taken place in the Indian Legislative Council. The Council commenced at 11 A. M. and broke up at 8 P. M. that was to say, it sat out for nine hours. The Council was divided in opinion. Out of eighteen members present, twelve were in favour of the Bill, and six against it. We give their names below:

FOR.	AGAINST.
Mr. Ilbert.	Mr. Miller.
Mr. Quinton.	Mr. Evans.
Babu Kristodas Pal.	Mr. Thomas.
Mr. Reynolds.	Raja Shiva Persad.
Babu Durga Churn law.	General Wilson.
Mr. Hunter.	Lieutenant-Governor.
Syud Ahmed.	
Sir Stuart Bayley.	
Mr. Hope.	
Major Baring.	
Mr. Gibbs.	
Viceroy.	

Of course there was no formal division in Council; no vote was taken on the principle of the Bill; the stage at which the debate took place was simply initiatory, the object being to take again the opinions of the Local Government. We give the above list from the expressed opinions of the different members. We do not know whether all the members, who spoke in favour of the Bill, would vote for it if a division were taken, for some of them seemed rather doubtful. The Bill will be now referred to the several Local Governments for opinion, and practically its fate rests with them.

Mr. Ilbert as he himself stated confined himself to dry points of law, and shewed conclusively that the Council had full jurisdiction in the matter, and that the time had arrived for the abolition of *race* distinction in the constitution of courts for the trial of different classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India. Mr. Quinton supported the Bill, and gave his reasons for it in a bold and generous spirit. Mr. Miller opposed the Bill, and argued strongly against it. Him followed Mr. Evans, who made an able, elaborate, and exhaustive statement from his own point of view of the question. He occupied nearly two hours and a half, and assailed the Bill from different points of view. His main point was this—that a criminal ought to have the right to elect his own court. Are we then to understand that it is not the function of Government to provide the best court available for the trial of criminals? A dacoit may like to be tried by dacoits, but would the Government be justified to concede such a request of a dacoit prisoner? We do not believe that Mr. Evans meant this, but what would be the logical sequence of his argument? Take any European country. Is a Frenchman or German, if he commits an offence in England, allowed to elect his own court there, and *vice-versa*? Is it not left to the Government of England to provide the best court available for the trial of foreign criminals? And why should it be different in India? If the question were put on the ground of privilege based on descent, it would be a different thing, but Mr. Evans was too shrewd to take his stand upon such a weak argument. Mr. Thomas, who followed Mr. Evans, was somewhat abstruse in his arguments. He said: "The effect of the amendment of Section 443 by the elision of the word "and an European British subject" is not only to admit the native to jurisdiction over British subjects, but by race distinction to bar the Briton so that if, for instance, the learned Hon'ble Member to my right —distinguished member though he is of the Calcutta Bar—if the Lord Chief Justice himself, were to elect to offer their services gratuitously for the trial of their countrymen in Calcutta or elsewhere in India, as they might do and as so many do in England, they would find that, by the Bill we are asked to pass, they would be legally disqualified by reason of their race." We confess we do not see this. We must leave it to Mr. Thomas to enjoy the keenness of his own acumen. Mr. Reynolds supported the Bill, and the spirit in which he spoke was excellent. He justly remarked, what we have to look at in a Judge or a Magistrate is not his colour, but his character, not his pedigree, but his ability and his integrity. Babu Durga Churn Law spoke ably and strongly in support of the Bill. Syud Ahmed delivered a well-reasoned paper on the subject in which he argued that if European British subjects could be tried by Native Magistrates in Ceylon, what objection could there be to a similar course in India? Mr. Hunter's speech from an historical and statistical point of view was most interesting. He ably vindicated the Native Civilians, and urged with great reason and justice their claims to equal treatment with the European members of the service. In ringing words Mr. Hunter enunciated the just and righteous principle of the Bill. Raja Shiva Persad followed him, and he condemned the Bill in a see-saw way, now leaning on this side, and now on that, as if to remind the Council, as a friend says, what has been the course of his life all along. He began by describing the Viceroy "Liberality incarnate," as if His Excellency cared one jot for his praise, and ended by damning the Bill in no measured terms. He knew that by doing so he was not giving expression to the opinion of his countrymen, but he did not seem to care for it. He said, "my countrymen (advanced and anglicised) will call me a traitor to my country. The native newspers will vilify me; but if the Hon'ble Law Member is not afraid of the British Lion, wagging his tail and roaring, why I am to care for the bellowings of a few Indian sheep." Bravo! Let the worthy Raja enjoy the singular honor of betraying his country, as he himself called it. Sir Steuart Bayley explained the policy of the Government, and regretted that he did not foresee the opposition which the Bill has worked. Major-General Wilson, while opposing the Bill, strongly condemned the tone of the agitation against it. He said:

I desire to condemn in the strongest terms I can command, the foul allegation and the malicious and scandalous personal attacks which have been made upon my Hon'ble colleagues, and more particularly upon your Excellency the Viceory, your great and exalted position as the legal representative of the Queen in India,—sympathising as I do with the opponents of the measure and supporting that opposition to a great extent, I must say myself, that I hold in great contempt many of the measures which have been resorted to against the passing of this measure for the purpose of increasing the outside agitation.

Mr. Gibbs gave a full and lucid statement of the views of the Government on the subject, which ought to carry conviction to any unprejudiced mind. The Commander-in-Chief supported the Bill, and condemned the agitation extending to the army. His Excellency said:

Very wicked and criminal attempts have, as you know, been made in some of the newspapers to excite animosity against the Government in the army. My Lord, I cannot trust myself to speak on proceedings of this nature. I am aware that the army may, and perhaps does, take a keen interest in a question that is engrossing the thoughts of the public; but I feel confident that the army knows its duty, and that it is thoroughly loyal to its Sovereign and to its salt.

The Lieutenant-Governor expressed himself against the Bill. He said, "the conviction that this measure is unnecessary in the present condition and constitution of the Native Judicial Covenanted Service in Bengal, and that it is unpatriotic, having regard to the many claims which demand the most cordial relations between the Government and the European community in India, places me in an altogether not satisfactory position." The debate was wound up by the Viceroy in an able, calm, frank, well-balanced, and dignified statement. His Excellency gave an unvarished tale of the reasons and objects of the measure. He thus gave the history of the Bill:

When the Cirminal Procedure Code was before the Council last year, one of my Hon'ble colleagues, I cannot exactly remember which, who was a member of the Select Committee on that Bill came to me and said the Maharaja Jatindro Mohun Tagore had told the Select Committee that he intended to raise the question of the powers of native Magistrates to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects. That was at a time when the Bill had nearly reached its last stage, and my Hon'ble colleague said with perfect justice that it would be entirely impossible to take up a question of such magnitude upon that stage of the Bill; and he said to me—I think if you were to speak to the Maharajah and tell him that if he did not bring this matter

forward now the question would be considered by the Government, and he probably would not press his notice of Amendment. I replied I will consult my colleagues, and I did consult the members of the Executive Government at that time, and it was with their full consent that I told the Maharajah Jotindro Mohun Tagore that the subject in which he was interested should receive the full consideration of Government. Of course, by so saying, I gave no pledge whatever to the Maharajah as to what would be the decision at which the Government would ultimately arrive.

Then came the reference from Sir Ashley Eden upon which His Excellency had chiefly relied. His Excellency admitted that the scope of the Bill was limited—it would at present affect only two Native Civilians, and probably five more a few years hence. But the reason of present legislation was this :

And it is surely clear that though there is not at the present moment an irresistible necessity for introducing this measure as Lord Lytton's system developes, an irresistible difficulty will arise. When you have one-sixth of the Civil Service composed of natives, it will be impossible to maintain this difference. Therefore what we had to consider was —is it better to wait until this necessity becomes overwhelming and irresistible, or is it better to introduce the system now? I confess it appears to me that it is far wiser and far more in the true and substantial interests of those over whom this jurisdiction is exercised, that it should be introduced now when the persons who would obtain these powers are very limited in number; when the circumstances under which they enter the Civil Service insures their ability and character, and when all their proceedings can be carefully watched. Being few in number, it will be easier now than afterwards for the attention of the Local Governments and the public to be directed to their proceedings, and that being so, it seems to me they would be likely to set good example and give a good tone to those who come after them. It seems to me wiser to introduce the measure now gradually, cautiousy and moderately than to wait till the change is forced upon us by necessity, and when the powers, which are now to be given only to a few men, would have to be given suddenly to a very much larger number of native Civil Servants. This is the ground upon which I thought that the time had come when this change could best be made.

There is the ring of true statesmanship in these remarks. The true statesman ought to look ahead, and Lord Ripon has done this. His position is sound and just, and we hope His Excellency will not surrender it. By his enlightened action in this matter, and his candid and manly speech of Friday last, we can assure his Lordship, he has immensely risen in public estimation.

THE LOCAL BOARDS BILL.

THE first debate on this Bill in the Bengal Council took place on Saturday the 3rd instant The Bill was cordially received by the Native Members, but we are grieved to observe that opposition came from the learned Advocate General. Mr. Paul has cast in his lot with the children of the soil and sympathises with them so warmly that they look him as one of their own, and yet he spoke in a spirit which cannot but damp the aspirations of the people for political advancement. He said, "having, read and heard much of what could be said on the Bill under discussion, he had arrived at the conclusion in his own mind that the measure itself was a mistake." He continued, "he thought he could fairly make a claim to some, if not an accurate, knowledge of this country and of its people, of their capacity and habits, of their virtues and failings; and from his knowledge and experience he felt satisfied that the country was not sufficiently advanced, and that its people did not possess the necessary qualifications to undertake and carry out the responsible and difficult task of local self-government; that, in point of fact, the time had not arrived for a complete and radical change in the constitutional municipality, and for the transfer by the Government of some of its most important powers to a class of persons not yet fitted to be trusted with those powers." We have read these remarks with disappointment and pain—disappointment because Mr. Paul who knows the people so well should entertain such a poor opinion of their capacity for administrative work, and pain because such an opinion came from such a well known friend of *the country. Has Mr. Paul considered the sort* of work, which will be placed in the hands of the Local Boards? They will be charged with the supervision of a few drains, roads, schools and dispensaries. Is the work connected with these small objects so difficult and complicated that they have neither the intellect nor the energy to carry it out? Are there not Committees composed of native gentlemen already in existence, whose duty it is to attend to work of this kind, and have they shown any lack of intelligence in performing this work? The complaint is not that the existing Committees are not competent to do the work but that they are not allowed fair play inasmuch as they are overweighted by the official Chairman. It is also urged that the members of the present Committees being nominated by Government on the recommendation of the District Magistrate, the class of men who would act independently and refuse to cry *jo hukum* are excluded from these Committees. Hence the movement to confer upon the people the power of electing their own representatives and to confer upon those representatives the power of electing their own Chairman. This is certainly a step in advance, and Lord Ripon, who has of his own accord initiated this liberal and progressive policy, deserves the utmost support of those who have sincerely at heart the welfare of the people of this country. We cannot but deeply regret that Mr. Paul should have failed to appreciate the significance and grandeur of this noble policy. The native members we are glad to observe gave their strong adhesion to the new scheme. They expressed the sense of the whole native community when they commended the principle of the Bill. They rightly held that by making the village or village union the unit of the Local Board Mr. Macaulay has touched the real spring of popular sympathy and action in this country. They commented on several detailed provisions of the Bill which we need not notice. On one point one of the native members differed widely from the author of the Bill, we mean the formation of the District Board. Mr. Hurbuns Sahai, strongly advocated it. Mr. Macaulay had anticipated his objections. He recommended the periodical conference of the Local Boards for the consideration of questions of common interest. We are inclined to agree with him. If the object be to concede *local self-government*, then a District Board of Control will be manifestly inconsistent with that object. The Local Board will then have three sets of masters—the District Board, the Central Board and the Local Government, and if all these superior authorities press upon the poor Local Board, the latter, it may be easily imagined, will have hardly blood and bone left to bear this heavy burden. There will be wheels within wheels, and the result will be compression of the vital energy of the Local Board within as little a compass as possible. It is notorious that the District Road Cess Committees did not allow fair and full play to the Sub-Divisional Committees. Even a Sub-District like Howrah with a Civilian Magistrate at its head could not cope successfully with the blighting influence of the District Road Committee of Hooghly. It is, therefore, highly necessary that if a fair trial is to be given to the new experiment of Local Self-Government the incubus of the District Board should be removed from them. We admit that the District towns are centres of intelligence, industry, activity and public spirit. But there will be enough work left for the active spirits in those towns in the arenas of the Municipal and Sudder Sub-Division Boards. When works of common interest for the whole district may be projected Mr. Macaulay's plan of periodic conference of the different Local Boards in the shape of united district board will answer the purpose. Such a conference will tend to preserve continuity in the policy of district works without placing the District Board in the position of master over the Local Boards. The United District Board, if we may so call it, will be a federation and not a centralised bureau. A District Board of Control in our opinion will be worse than the present system of control through the District Magistrate, for the District Magistrate has a well defined responsibility, being himself an individual entity, whereas the District Board being a corporate body, its responsibility will be divided, and whatever abuse it may commit cannot be brought home to any responsible individual. We reserve further remarks for another issue.

THE N. W. P. & OUDH IN 1881-82.

LIKE the other two provinces of the Bengal Presidency, the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also changed hands in April last. The recently published Report on the administration of the United Provinces is, therefore, a record of the events of the last year of Sir George Couper's rule prepared under that of his successor. The year was, on the whole, an uneventful one, and it was a season of plenty and good health. The rainfall was less than the average, though it was considerably above that of 1877-78 and 1878-79. The fact that the fall of rain was deficient in quantity and untimely in distribution augured badly for the provinces. But fortunately the actual result was not so unfavourable as might have been anticipated, owing to the accumulated stocks in hand, and the rapidly improving means of communication kept the prices down. "The most important events in the internal administration of the Provinces during the year", says the Report, "were the revision of the financial arrangements between the Imperial and the Local Governments and the inauguration of the policy of local self-government. Towards the close of 1881 the Supreme Government issued Resolutions explaining the method upon which it is designed to adjust the financial relations between itself and subordinate Governments, and indicating the lines on which it was considered desirable to extend the principle of decentralization by investing the local executive bodies with larger powers, administrative and financial." Though the financial arrangements for the Provinces were completed within the year under report, they came into force from the 1st of April last. Sir George Couper, towards the close of his rule, adopted measures for giving effect to the views of the Supreme Government in the direction of extending local self-government. The action taken by the late Lieutenant-Governor was, as our readers know, in the direction of decentralization. He issued a series of Resolutions laying down the principles on which the new arrangements were to be based. Sir Alfred Lyall found it necessary to revise the whole system and make material alterations in it. The new scheme will, it is hoped, come into operation from the year 1883-84. As regards Provincial finance, the effect of the new contracts with the Supreme Government was to give to the Local Government an extended sphere of financial activity and responsibility, and to interest it directly on the careful management of the revenue derived from the land.

The working of the various departments of the administration during the year was on the whole satisfactory. The arrangements under which the patwari cess was abolished came into force on the 10th March, 1882, a few weeks before Sir George Couper's retirement. This was the only important legislation during the year that specially affected the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. As the year was a prosperous one, very little difficulty was felt in collecting the land revenue demand. In the North-Western Provinces out of a fixed demand of Rs.4,29,17,583, Rs. 4,18,44,953 were realised in the year. In Oudh the corresponding figures were—demand Rs. 1,40,33,929, collections Rs. 1,13,18,541. The question of revising the instalments of revenue in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was taken up during the year, and it was considered how far the principles approved by the Famine Commission had been observed in those Provinces. The Famine Commission rightly hold that the number of instalments, the amounts payable on each occasion, and the dates when they fall due, should correspond to the number of main crops raised, to the average date when these crops came to maturity, and to the relative outturn and value of the crops. They further recommend that where relation of landlord and tenant exists, the dates for the payment of the land revenue should fall a sufficient time after the period of harvest, in order to allow tenants

to realise on their crops before paying their rents, and to enable landlords to collect the rents before the revenue becomes due. The result of the enquiry was that no alteration in the dates fixed for the payment of the instalments of land-revenue was considered necessary. District officers were, however, asked again to examine carefully the instalments at present fixed and to propose any changes they might consider advisable. With the object of encouraging the investment of capital by landholders in the permanent improvement of land, the Government has issued the following rule, to the proprietors of land on assurance that future re-assessment shall not be suffered to interfere with their recovering their capital expenditure with reasonable interest:—"The settlement officer shall so assess lands irrigated from masonry wells or otherwise permanently improved by landlords at their own cost, that no extra demand shall be made from the landholder who has constructed the well or works until he shall have recovered his outlay thereon, including capital and reasonable interest." We hope this rule will not exist on paper only but will be carried out in the spirit in which it is conceived.

The number of reported cases of crime during 1881 cognisable under the law by the police was 195,535, much the same as in the previous year. There was a falling-off in the number of cases of professional crimes of poisoning and kidnapping, the leading gangs having been broken up in previous years. The average daily jail population was 28,068, including convicts, persons under trial, and civil prisoners. In Oudh the rules for the relaxation of the chaukidari cess and the payment of village watchmen were revived. The Oudh chaukidar is paid by the landholder direct, a cess being imposed and collected by the district officer only in cases where there may be distinct default on the landholder's part. The responsibility for the payment of the Oudh chaukidar on the one hand and the under-proprietor on the other, which had never been very clearly laid down, was defined. The proposal to restrict by legislation the possession and sale of poisonous drugs, with the view of suppressing the growing evil of cattle-poisoning was after considerable discussion abandoned. The Government, however endeavoured to effect its object by inducing all respectable landholders to withold the skins of cattle dying under suspicious circumstances from the *chamars*, who are generally credited with being the cattle-poisoners, as also by instructing Magistrates to visit with severe punishment all persons convicted of the offence of cattle poisoning to ascertain, if possible, in each such case where and how the poison had been obtained. During the year under report an enquiry was instituted as to the effect which the extended application of rules issued under section 320 of Civil Procedure regarding the sale of ancestral immoveable property in execution of decrees would have on the work and responsibility of district officers, and, after considerable discussion the question was reserved for future settlement. It was decided that these rules did not apply to rights of tenants at fixed rates. The Government issued a revised edition of the rule defining the qualifications of persons to be appointed to the office of Munsif in the North-Western Provinces, and in several districts the territorial jurisdiction of the subordinate courts was re-adjusted with a view to the more equal apportionment of work and the more convenient location of the courts. There were 109 municipalities in the United Provinces in 1881-82, with a total population of 3,099,868, and a total income of Rs. 35,33,621. The bulk of this income was, of course, derived from the octroi. The Government took measures during the year under report for preventing the octroi from degenerating into transit duties. The principles laid down for the guidance of the Municipalities were freedom of through-trade from duty; establishment of bonded warehouses; free grant of refunds of duty over a low minimum paid; uniformity of duties as far as possible and substitution of maundage for *ad valorem* rates on goods sold by weight. It was laid down in plain and emphatic terms that only articles locally consumed should be taxed. There were four provincial railway lines open for traffic in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1881-82, aggregating a length of 144¾ miles. The financial results of these lines are not satisfactory. The question of the division of the Covenanted Civilians employed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh into the executive and judicial branches, was taken up for consideration during the year under report, but no final decision had been passed when 1881-82 closed. The rules issued in 1877 regarding the examination of candidates for employment in the public service were promulgated afresh. The scope of the rules was not, however, widened.

THE SIMLA OEFICES.

THE QUESTION of the location of the offices under the Government of India during the hot season is one which deeply concerns the clerks employed therein. This question, the reader will recollect, was disposed of nearly a year and a half ago. It was then decided that the offices of the Inspector-General of Ordnance and of the General Superintendent of Horse-Breeding operations should not in future accompany the Government of India to Simla. On the other hand, it was announced that the offices of the Commissary-General, Bengal, and the Director of Army Remount operations should, from the hot season of 1882, be permanently established at Simla in addition to the Departments which already had their head-quarters fixed at the summer capital of the Government of India. It was further decided that the clerks of the two offices last mentioned, who were in permanent employ would be allowed to move their families to or from Simla once at the public expense, and would in future receive throughout the year a personal allowance equal to two-thirds of the allowance other than travelling allowances, to which they would be entitled under the Simla Allowances Code, if they accompanied the Government of India to and from Simla. We felt it our duty last year, in the interests of the Native clerks employed in the offices of the Commissary-General, Bengal, and the Director of Army Remount operations, to bring to the notice of Government the hardships which this decision would inflict on them, as also the increased expenditure which the new arrangement would necessarily throw upon the public Treasury. The Government of India was pleased to take our representations into favourable consideration and modify its decision so far as the Commissary-General's office was concerned. That office returned as before to Calcutta last autumn, and will accompany the Government of India to Simla this year. But we are now told on good authority that from the next year the Government will take advantage of the completion of the quarters now being built for clerks at Simla, to locate the Commissary-General's office permanently at the summer capital of the Government of India.

We must again protest against the proposed arrangement as involving an unnecessary addition to the expenditure of the State and as inflicting considerable hardships on a number of public employes. The permanent location of Government offices at Simla is a great mistake. Under the old system a few hands from each office used to be taken up annually to the hills, and these during their stay there used to receive their allowances in full. But under the new arrangement the whole establishment of the offices to be permanently located at Simla will have to be kept on the hills at a considerable additional expenditure. An idea of the increased outlay which the measure will entail may be formed from the tables given below:—

Monthly pay of clerks going to Simla.	Monthly family allowance to the clerks.	Grain allowance to the clerks.	Proportion of House-rent payable to the clerks.	Total Monthly allowances.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
20 0 0	26 10 8	13 5 4	8 5 4	48 5 4
30 0 0	26 10 8	13 5 4	8 5 4	48 5 4
50 0 0	26 10 8	13 5 4	8 5 4	48 5 4
100 0 0	26 10 8	13 5 4	8 5 4	48 5 4
200 0 0	33 5 4	16 10 8	8 5 4	53 5 4
300 0 0	33 5 4	16 10 8	8 5 4	53 5 4
400 0 0	33 5 4	16 10 8	8 5 4	53 5 4

It will be seen from the figures given above that a man who receives Rs. 20 in the plains would draw altogether Rs. 68-5-4 (including his pay) on the hills. This would cause an additional expenditure of Rs. 48-5-4 per head per mensem in the case of all clerks whose salary does not exceed Rs. 100, and of Rs. 53-5-4 in the case of those whose pay exceeds Rs. 100. Nor is this all. The Government of India has declared that the allowances authorized for the clerks of the offices permanently located at Simla are personal. Such being the case, the pensions of the present incumbents would be greatly enhanced according to the existing rules, and this would make another unnecessary addition to the expenditure of the State. The most weighty objection against this increased expenditure is that no advantage to the public interests would accrue from it. The only result of the measure would be the infliction of untold hardships and inconveniences upon poor Native clerks. Of course, the arrangement is quite agreeable to the European heads of the offices permanently located at Simla, but what is sport to them is death to their ill-paid Native subordinates. The sufferings of these men during the cold season know no bounds and can be better imagined than described. In winter the poor insufficiently-clad Native clerks and menials chilled by intense cold are hardly able to do half the quantity of work that they can easily go through in the bracing climate of the plains during that season. It may be urged that the additional allowances they will receive would enable them to improve their mode of living. But those who think it are greatly mistaken. We hear a good deal about the desirableness of enforcing rigid economy and cutting down all unnecessary expenditure, but the practice of our rulers in this matter, as in so many others, does not unfortunately coincide with their theory. Why unnecessarily incur a considerable additional expenditure, simply because some high-paid and influential European dignitaries may have the pleasure of enjoying an English climate throughout the year? It is often argued that European officers in public employ ought to receive more pay than their Native Subordinates for receiving the same work as a compensation for the disadvantages and discomforts of living in a tropical climate. If this argument has any force, the European servants of the State who pass the hot season at Simla have no claim whatever to compensation. Indeed, they enjoy at Simla throughout the year a climate much better than that of their own island home. One-third of the pay of these officers, which is supposed to represent the compensation to which they are entitled for living in a tropical climate ought surely to be cut down; and if this were done, we should hear no more of proposals to locate permanently any of the Offices at Simla. There can be no justification whatever for throwing a considerable additional expenditure upon the public Treasury and inflicting untold sufferings upon the poor Native clerks simply for the convenience of a few European officers who receive extravagantly large salaries for the work they have to do. We entreat Lord Ripon and Major Evelyn Baring to reconsider the whole question of the permanent location at Simla of the Government of India offices, in the light of the considerations we have pointed out above. A measure which entails a large additional expenditure without being attended with any corresponding gain to the public services stands self-condemned. For our part, we fail to see any good reason why any of the offices under the Supreme Government should be permanently established at Simla. For some time past some offices have been located on the hills, and though the measure has caused a large additional expenditure not the slightest advantage to the public interests has resulted from it. We earnestly hope Lord Ripon and Major Evelyn Baring will not sacrifice the poor tax-payers and the ill-paid Native clerks for the personal convenience of a few high-paid European dignitaries.

AFFAIRS AT BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, March 5.

I cannot begin this letter without referring to the burning question of the hour, I mean, Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert's Jurisdiction Bill. Every day the discussions on the measure grow warmer and warmer. The daily papers are flooded with telegrams and reports of excited meetings in Madras and on your side

of a section of the European population. The question which suggests itself to one in the morning as he gets up from his bed and opens the broad sheets of the dailies, is—what next from Calcutta? Really the non-official European community on your side seems to have lost their heads. They have placed themselves utterly out of court, and having shown themselves incapable of offering a sound and unbiassed opinion on the measure. They have worked themselves up to a pitch of excitement wholly unwarranted by any thing that Mr. Ilbert's amendment proposes to do. What can be the reason of this? Is the Empire going to be torn to pieces? Is the existence of the British Government in India in jeopardy? The Calcutta Volunteers threaten to return their rifles to Government! And why? Because they suppose that one result of Mr. Ilbert's Amendment Bill would be to place the lives of Englishmen, and of their wives, sons, and daughters at the mercy of a handful of natives! But if this is to be the result that is threatened, is it not an additional reason for holding first to the rifles rather than for throwing them up? A Cambridge man desires to boycott Mr. Ilbert and declines to attend a dinner because the law member, in charge of the Bill, happens to preside over it! It is the Englishman's pride of race which seems for the moment to have carried him to the pitch of phrenzy. The language reported to have been used by Mr. Branson at the public meeting in Calcutta on Wednesday last towards the natives of Bengal was highly improper; calm and sober judgment seems to have left the majority of Englishmen on your side. I must say that on this side of India so far, we are much better situated. And any heat that is communicated to us is all from your side. Not that Europeans and natives among us are all agreed as to the wisdom and policy or otherwise of the measure. The statement made by a daily paper here that there are no two opinions as to the unsuitableness of the measure here, is contradicted by letters *pro* and *con* which appear from day to day in the newspapers from various correspondents. There are not only not two opinions but a great variety of opinions, which find expression one way or the other. Generally the weight of opinion here greatly preponderates in favor of the measure. Among those who are agreed as to the policy of the Bill, the only divergence of opinion is in respect of the particular occasion at which it has been brought forward. It is thought by some that there was no immediate or particular hurry about it in bringing forward the change at a time when the Government of India had too many irons in the fire. But leaving this, and considering the measure solely on its merits, the belief is general that it was a move in the right direction, and would be sooner or later needed in the interests of the practical administration of justice in the Mofussil. On the whole the tone which has hitherto characterised discussions here is remarkably free from the rabid sentimental outpourings which, to a large extent, vitiate the writings of the English press in Calcutta with the remarkable exception of the *Statesman*. In illustration of the state of public feeling in Bombay and throughout the Presidency, I may point to the columns of the leading daily English paper in Bombay, I mean, the *Bombay Gazette*. This journal has from the first shown a rare grasp of the real points at issue in the controversy. Its articles afford a delightful intellectual treat, being remarkably clear, and to the point, full of sound common sense, and sober thought, free from bias or malignity of any kind, and the product of cogitation by an even-balanced mind. They are in strange contrast with the poverty of thought or argument and the garb of borrowed plumes in which the writings in another daily paper are clothed. The editor of the *Times of India* does not seem to know his own mind for two consecutive days together. I am not surprised to see that he is credited with receiving his 'opinions by weekly mail or by telegraph from London.'

By far the most important contribution to the literature of the question made during the week is by Professor Wordsworth, the able Principal of the Elphinstone College, in a letter which appears in the *Bombay Gazette* of March 2. While it in no way suffers by the side of the official opinions which have been so far published, it stands out in bold relief from them all by reason of two special features which give it the character of a singularly able State paper, namely (1) the historical method adopted in the treatment of the question and (2) the fresh arguments are put forward in defence of the measure. The letter throughout breathes the spirit of a practical politician and of a philosophical statesman and shows a freedom from passion and prejudice enough to convince any impartial mind that there are Englishmen in India who can, if they wish, rise above maudlin sentimentality. He shows what advances British India has made since the period of the famous Black Act which drew down upon Macaulay the wrath of the Bengal planters. And yet it can hardly be supposed that the country has reached a point from which further advances are not possible. To Prof. Wordsworth such a supposition indicates a childishness of political thought which is almost incomprehensible. The people of India are free to own the gratitude they owe to the British Government for all that is being done to raise them in the scale of nations. There is no active political discontent at present in India. 'If ever,' says he "there was a time for making cautious advances in the direction of a more complete equality between different races and classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India, the present is surely that time. Mr. Ilbert's Bill proposes to confide to a very select portion of the Native Civil Servants of the crown and to a few others selected by Government, the same powers which are enjoyed by their European colleagues. The change will have little practical effect on the administration of justice, or the legal status of Englishmen, but it will certainly have a great effect on the character of the native Civil Service and on public opinion throughout India. In both these directions its effects will be eminently beneficial. If any one considers it a desirable object that we should have an efficient and high-minded class of native public servants, closely associated with ourselves in their feelings and habits, in moral thoughtfulness, and in self-respect, we will not be unwilling to submit to the very inconsiderable sacrifices which this Bill requires from him. If he thinks it rather desirable to win the affections of a people by gradually raising them to his own level than to insist on his own innate and ineffaceable superiority, he will look with favor on this Bill." This is the real stand-point from which it behoves all Englishmen to view the question instead of raising a senseless cry with which no right-thinking man can have the least sympathy. There are many other European gentlemen among us who share Professor Wordsworth's feelings. 'A European of 25 years' residence in India', writes in the *Bombay Gazette* to say that 'Natives of India have for many years, exercised, as Magistrates in the Presidency towns, jurisdiction over European offenders; and at this moment the European members of the Salvation Army are being tried before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a highly respected and able Parsi Magistrate. No one complains of this; no one says that Europeans ought to be tried by Europeans, or any nonsense of that sort. And yet because it is proposed to give a few specially selected Native Magistrates in the Mofussil, the same powers that have for many years, been exercised by Native Magistrates in the Presidency towns, this ridiculous and contemptible cry is raised. No one really believes that a Mofussil Native Magistrate, when vested with power to try a European offender, would exercise his power improperly; for he would know perfectly well that he would be supervised, and his actions scrutinised with microscopic jealousy. In all probability, therefore, the European offender instead of suffering any injustice, would run a fair chance of being acquitted when his guilt was pretty clear, because the Native Magistrate would dislike or fear to incur the hostility of powerful and vindicative neighbours." Such then is the language of sensible and experienced Europeans amongst us. Our Chamber of Commerce has been goaded by the Bengal Chamber to show its sympathy with the movement and the members meet tomorrow to consider what steps may be taken to call a public meeting. I find there are a few native members of the Chamber, and trust they will summon sufficient courage to speak out their mind and show the childishness of the attempts made by their brethern in Calcutta. The native community here will closely watch the conduct of the native members of the Chamber. I notice that since Wednesday's meeting in Calcutta, there have been insinuations put forth in the papers that in view of the furiously agitated state of the European mind the Government of India will come to a compromise by confining the concessions to members of the convenanted native Civil Service. It has also been insinuated that the best thing Government would most probably give up the Bill. I need hardly say that for their own sake, the Government of India will do nothing of the kind; that they will not yield to mere clamour and declamation of the hour but will remain firm and show that while they would listen to reason and sense, they would treat with contempt any attempt to degrade themselves by yielding to mere bullying. The eyes of 250 millions of people are keenly watching them, in the full hope that the statement of Lord Ripon to be made on the 9th instant will be such as to disarm all criticism. As I write the daily papers publish the full speeches of Wednesday's meeting at Calcutta. I need not however say any thing about them, as I know you will deal with them dispassionately. I am glad to note that amidst all the fury and excitement of the hour, you have, while maintaining surprisingly unruffled calmness in your own case, have inculcated moderation and calmness upon others. That seems to me to be a course best calculated to shame the infuriated mass of unthinking and irresponsible speakers into a sense of their own follies. The tone you have hitherto preserved throughout in discussing on this question is most admirable. It goes convincingly to indicate that however Englishmen of a certain class priding themselves upon a false feeling of superiority of their race may be carried away by the passion of the hour, natives of India of a superior class will not permit their feelings to get the better of their sober judgments. I have no doubt that in the end you will reap the rich reward of your patience and of the coolness and deliberation, free from malignity of any kind, that have characterised you, and that those Englishmen who by the violence of their language have shown themselves to be of ungovernable temper have given proofs of their utter worthlessness as advisers of Government, and can scarcely carry weight with any class of right-thinking men.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE CONGRATULATE the Government of India on the concession which it has extorted from the Home Government regarding the cost of the Egyptian War. Lord Hartington made the following announcement in the House of Commons:

LONDON, MARCH 2.

This afternoon Lord Hartington, replying to a question in the Commons, said that the Government of India had accepted the contribution of five hundred thousand pounds towards the Indian share of the expenses of the Egyptian expedition. His Lordship said the correspondence on this subject was of a controversial character and Government declined to produce it.

Something is better than nothing. The correspondence has been since published.

LAST SATURDAY the annual Convocation of the Calcutta University was held, Mr. Vice-Chancellor Reynolds in the chair. The interest of the assembly concentrated upon the appearance of the two lady graduates, who were repeatedly cheered when they took the degrees. The Vice-Chancellor delivered an admirable address, but owing to the acoustic qualities of the hall it was we are constrained to say almost lost to the audience.

HIS HIGHNESS the Gaekwar of Baroda left Calcutta on Saturday the 3rd instant. His Highness's stay in this city was short, but he made a good use of his time. He visited the Calcutta Water Works at Pultah, and several Jute and Sugar Mills, into the details of the working of which he went fully with the assistance of the superintendents of those establishments. We understand that His Highness intends to introduce water works into his own capital and also to establish mills in his State. We are glad to learn that His Highness has carried away favourable impressions of the character of the native population of this city.

THE FOLLOWING is a list of donations given by His Highness the Gaekwar to certain public institutions of this city before his departure from it:

	Rs.
Ripon Hospital, Simla	1000
District Charitable Society	250
Zoological Gardens	500
Victoria College for Native Ladies	500
Brahmo Samaj	500
The Oriental Seminary	250
The New Obsteric Hospital	500
Mayo Hospital	200
Science Association	1000
The Mahomedan Literary Society	100
Veda Vidyalaya	100
The Musical School	200
Doveton College	300
Metropolitan Institution	200
The Native Circus Company	400
Total Rs.	6000

We feel thankful for these donations. They have been given with due discrimination. We only wish that the claims of the District Charitable Society had been more liberally considered.

WE ARE glad to learn that our suggestion for the increase of the number of examiners for the several University Examination has received the attention of the Syndicate. We hear that six examiners will be appointed for each subject of the Entrance, three each ditto, ditto, of the First Arts, and two each ditto, ditto, of the B. A. and M. A. examinations.

WE CANNOT too highly admire the moderation of our countrymen in this crisis. They have abandoned the idea of a counter-meeting, which would only embitter feelings. The several representative Associations of this city have submitted a joint memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council on the subject of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, which we give below :

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Joint Memorial of the British Indian Association, the Indian Association, the Mahomedan Literary Society, the National Mahomedan Association, the East Bengal Association, and the Vakils' Association, High Court, Calcutta,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your Memorialists regard with feelings of deep satisfaction and thankfulness the introduction into Your Excellency's Council of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill with a view to remove the judicial disqualification of race in the trial of European British subjects in criminal cases as a step in advance towards the establishment of that equality in the eye of the law without the invidious distinction of country, race, or religion, which is the just pride of British jurisprudence and polity, and the guiding principle of British rule in India.

That your Memorialists have noticed with regret a statement to the effect that the Native Community do not care for this measure. It is utterly unfounded. However limited the scope of the present Bill may be, the principle on which it is based is just, sound and righteous, and meets with their entire approval.

That Your Memorialists had originally intended to convene a public meeting as the constitutional mode of procedure in matters of this kind in order to give an emphatic contradiction to the statement noticed above, but remembering how apt is such a demonstration to lead to a display of passions and feelings and to stir up race animosities and antipathies, which none can regret more than Your Memorialists do, they have thought fit to approach Your Excellency in Council on the subject in this form. Your Memorialists have too high a regard for the non-official European community of India and too keen a sense of the services they have rendered by promoting the material advancement and contributing to the political education of the people of this country to take any steps that, though perfectly lawful and constitutional, may have the effect of embittering feelings and setting class against class.

That relying on the wisdom, justice and liberality of Your Excellency's Government and of Her Majesty's Government in England, and on the noble principles, which actuate the great British nation in the Government of peoples of many races and religions, which own allegiance to the British Crown, Your Memorialists feel confident that Your Excellency in Council will not allow any clamour, taunt, or threat based on mistaken and prejudiced notions, to interfere with the progress and due enactment of this just and righteous measure.

And your Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

Narendra Krishna,—President, British Indian Association.
Suttyanund Ghosaul,—President, East Bengal Association.
Abdul Luteef,—Secretary, Mohomedan Literary Society.
Ameer Ali,—Secretary, National Mahomedan Association.
A. M. Bose,—Secretary, Indian Association.
Unnadapersad Bannerji,—President, Vakils' Association, High Court, Calcutta.

British Indian Association Rooms,
No. 18, British Indian Street,
Calcutta, 8th March 1883.

While the other morning papers have published this memorial the *Englishman* has declined to insert it. It thus states its reason of refusal :

"The Memorial is temperately worded, and in this respect does credit to its authors ; but, as we hold that Natives have no *locus standi* in reference to the question at issue, we must decline publishing it. What tangible advantage Natives suppose they would gain by the passing of the Bill, we cannot imagine. But we have a keen sense of what they would lose, and we think they do well to look around and ask themselves whether the game is worth the candle."

What the Natives will lose or gain is a different question, which they doubtless understand, but what has that to do with the publication of the memorial ? Is it fair play to hold it back ?

WE HAVE received advices from Bombay to the effect that the native community of the Western Capital propose to hold a public meeting for the consideration of Mr. Ilbert's Bill. Race-feeling, we are glad to observe, is not so violent or bitter in Bombay, and a public demonstration there would be quite unobjectionable. We have strong faith in the leaders of this movement, whom we need not name, and we hope they will impress upon all concerned that in moderation lies our best strength.

WE CANNOT too highly commend the public spirit and enterprise of the Hon'ble Mr. Viswanath Narayan Mundlik C. S. I., Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, who telegraphed at his own expense a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* describing the real character of Mr. Ilbert's Bill, and representing native views on the subject for the information of the British public. We hope this letter will have the desired effect.

THE ENGLISHMAN publishes the following letter :

The countrywomen of the framers of the C. P. A. Bill have received small consideration at their hands. Englishwomen have been forgotten while their rulers are busied in adding a new terror to their lives in India. It appears to me that in proposing to extend the jurisdiction of native Judges something more has been forgotten than the existence of Englishwomen. Six-and-twenty years have not elapsed since no inconsiderable portion of the most active classes of Northern India proved that they did not understand what is meant by justice and mercy to the innocent and helpless. Six-and-twenty years do not suffice to change national characteristics or to educe from savages the qualities, at once strong and delicate, which make good Judges.

I am afraid to assert that I speak the feeling of all Englishwomen in India when I say that we regard the proposal to subject us to the jurisdiction of native Judges as an insult. It is not pride of race which dictates this feeling, which is the outcome of something far deeper—it is the pride of womanhood. This is a form of self-respect which we are not ready to abrogate in order to give such advantages to others as are offered by Mr. Ilbert's Bill to its beneficiaries.

In this discussion, as in most, "*il y a question de femmes*"—and in this discussion the ignorant and neglected women of India rise up from their enslavement in evidence against their masters. They testify to the justice of the resentment which Englishwomen feel at Mr. Ilbert's proposal to subject civilised women to the jurisdiction of men who have done little or nothing to redeem the women of their own races, and whose social ideas are still on the outer verge of civilization.

ANNETTE S. BEVERIDGE.

Bankipur, March 3, 1883.

Really the times are out of joint. Mrs. Beveridge is better known to our countrymen as Miss Akroyd. In her maiden days she did much to diffuse education among native girls, and since she has entered into wedlock she has co-operated heartily with her good husband to promote social intercourse between Europeans and Natives. We did not know that all this while she was thinking of the natives as "savages" devoid of the "qualities," "which make good judges." Are the England-returned natives, who are the members of the Covenanted Service, and who will be vested with powers under the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, "savages ?"

"BOYCOTTING" Mr. Branson has excited the wrath of some Anglo-Indians. Are they aware that the late Babu Ramgopal Ghose was deposed from the office of Vice-President of the Agri-Horticultural Society for writing the Black Act pamphlet and that Dr. Rajendralala Mitra ejected from the Photographic Society in 1857 for his now famous speech at the Black Act meeting of that year ? Example teaches better than precept.

APROPOS of the agitation against the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill a correspondent sends us the following :

One Abdool Huq charged a Mr. John Thomson with assault in the Alipore Police Court. On the 7th instant Mr. Thomson appeared before Moulvi Syud Ameer Hosein and on being asked if he claimed his birth-right as a European British subject replied : "For myself I have no objection to be tried by you. But as European feeling is very strong, I claim to be tried by an English Magistrate." The Deputy Magistrate therefore sent the case to the District Magistrate, who referred it to Mr. Carstairs the Joint. But the Joint being absent, Mr. Thomson waived his right to be tried by an English Magistrate and asked the case to be sent back to the Mouvie, which was done.

This shews that many Englishmen are being simply goaded to support a movement got up by a knot of interested agitators. Some time ago, a European lady being charged with defamation by another European, elected to be tried by Syud Ameer Hossein. Did the Moulavi fail to understand the feelings of an English lady and do justice in the case ?

One fact is worth a thousand speculations. We invite the agitators to contradict these facts if they can.

GREAT credit is due to Mr. G. A. Grierson, for the energy and perseverance with which he has worked for several years in developing the philology of the Maithila language. With poor materials to work with and worse guides to help him, he has done much to throw new light upon the nature, morphology, and construction of an obscure, but interesting, dialect. His last contribution is a Chrestomathy and Vocabulary, extending to 267 pages, and published as an extra-number of 'the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.' The Chrestomathy is made up of ten extracts from the poems of Vidyapati, with a garnish of songs by some living poets and two extracts in prose, and they suffice to give a fair idea of the dialect under notice. The English translations attached are spirited, and on the whole fair. It must be added, however, that in dialects in which the case-affixes are greatly neglected and spelling is purely phonetic, there is always ample room for more than one interpretation. In some cases the author is unnecessarily periphrastic where a close rendering would have been much more precise and appropriate. Take for instance the first line of the letter on page 1. The translator makes of it, "after compliments, may you leave for a long time. My good wishes to Champabati," This suggests that there is a blessing for the addressee and good wishes for a third person, whereas the text simply says "blessings to the long-lived Champabati"—*Chiranjibi Champabati ken asis*. One may take exception, too, to the rendering of *svasti* into "after compliments." We cannot help taking exception, also, to the creation of new words from errors of spelling. Take for instance the ward *chhaje* on page 117, out of which a new verb has been made in the Vocabulary *chhaja* "to bloom, be beautiful, to appear lovely." In the translation of the song in which it occurs, "adorned" is given as its equivalent. In this we see no other than vernacular *saja* "to adorn," "to decorate" "to set in array," and in this sense the author of the poems gives it in the first line of his third stanza (p. 113.) Our translator renders it into "attired." Mr. Grierson must be well aware that the dentals, though invariably written as s, is, in the Northern and Eastern districts, pronounced as *ch* or *chh*, whence *chhahib* for *saheb* ; if he had remembered it, he would have seen that his poem has an error of spelling, which he has converted into a new verbal root. Mr. Grierson has been at much pains to find out the prosody of Vidyapati's poetry, and, after scanning the whole of that author's work, he says, "As regards Vidyapati's prosody, it is useless to say that no rules are in existence. Pingala's Prakrit Sutra's, which are said to apply to Braja Bhasha, will not apply, for I have tried them. I have therefore been compelled to analyse the metre for myself, and on another occasion may be able to give a fuller account of the result." He then supplies a number of schemes which have suggested to him. His troubles are, obviously, due to his taking the leading poems as specimens in which the number of letters indicate the measure. If he will take the second song and all those that are of that measure to be distiches of sixteen instants to each line, with a cæsura at the eighty and the last two syllables always long, and bear in mind that e and o are optionally short, all his difficulties will disappear. His search for the metre in Pingala's work was obviously perfunctory, for had he turned to the definition of the measure called *Padakulaka*, he would have at once found what he wanted. The metre is very common in Hindi.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Saunders, C. B., late Deputy-Inspector General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission, writes:—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes:—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities

of Dr.de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantuge in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of children." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, Druggist and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
The Chief Commissioner, Assam	13	4	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Ajaigurh	3	5	0
Codaswamy Esq. Coimbatore	3	10	0
Jessore Public Library	13	4	0
His Royal Highness the Elder Prince of Burmah	6	10	0
B. Goopta Esq., Pooree	13	4	0
Executive Engineer, Jessore	6	8	0
J. D. Harvey Esq., Debrugurh	5	0	0
Anjuman Refa, Gonda	13	4	6
Babu Beressur Sen, Ooterparah	3	5	0
,, Sreedhur Chunder Gangooly, Bamenghatta.	5	0	0
,, Gourisunker Roy, Cuttack	2	4	0
,, Nursing Narayan Panja, Burdwan	5	0	0
,, Annodapersad Mozoomdar, Jubbulpore	6	10	0
,, Poorna Chunder Sen, Korya	13	4	0
,, Tez Chunder Mookerjee, Gorruckpore	13	4	0
,, Issen Chunder Biswas, Banka	6	10	0
,, Gobindpersad Bose, Serampore	25	0	0
,, Kylash Chunder Mookerjee, Mozufferpore	13	4	0
,, Prossunno Coomar Dutt, Dacca	6	10	0
,, Mohendralal Ghose, Gya	13	4	0
,, Banymadub Bhattacharjee, Allahabad	13	4	0
,, Sreenath Ghose, Noakhally	13	4	0
,, Kylash Chunder Dutt, Jubbulpore	10	4	0
,, Bedyadhur Ghose, Tangail	8	0	0
,, Mohendra Chunder Chowdry, Mymensingh	6	10	0
,, Ram Chunder Sircar, Bramonberiah	2	0	0
,, Banko Behary Baksi, Dumka	6	10	0
,, Roghoonath Das, Jumoo	9	0	0
,, Sreeram Chatterjee, Sanknara	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*March* 7, 1883.

GENERAL.—Mr. R. H. Pawsey, Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 16th instant.

Baboo Kumud Nath Makerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, is transferred to Pabna, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that District.

Mr. A. H. Collins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rampore Hat, Birbhum, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 71, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th April next.

Lieutenant Cland G. Reid, B Company, Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave to England for eight months, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in temporary charge of the Tajpore Sub-Division of the District of Durbhanga, is transferred to Sarun, and appointed to have charge of the Gopalgunge Sub-Division of that District.

Mr. G. K. Lydon, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gopalgunge, Sarun, is appointed to have charge of the Sewan Sub-Division of that District.

Moulvi Zakir Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for one month and 20 days, under Section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Bhoirub Nath Palit, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is allowed leave for seven days, under Section 71, Capter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 16th January last.

Mr. W. Fiddian, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Birbhum, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. S. Armstrong, or until further orders.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. J. Newbery, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

WANTED an Assistant Head Master for the Brahmanbaria Annada Higher English School salary Rs. 50. A B. A. not reading for the law will be preferred. Apply sharp.

GOVINDA CHUNDER BASAK, B.L.,
March 6, 1883. Secretary.

MUNICIPAL SANITARY INQUIRY.

The Commissioners of the undermentioned Municipal Wards will sit with Mr. Jones, (Member Sanitary Committee,) on the dates specified, from 7-30 to 9-30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving any representations which Ratepayers may desire to submit regarding the Town Conservancy and Municipal Improvement.

WARD No. 5,—ON THURSDAY, 15TH MARCH;
At the Residence of Babu Madhubkissen Sett, No. 3, Baustollah Street.

A SUB-OVERSEER REQUIRED

For the Cooch Behar State works at Darjeeling. Salary Rs. 50 per month. His chief duties would be to supervise the repairs to houses; he should have a knowledge of building work, be able to take simple measurements and keep accounts in English. None but a smart intelligent man with a knowledge of these duties need apply and he should be able to join at once. Applications with copies of certificates to be sent to,

G. R. CLARK C.E.,
Darjeeling.

WANTED a Sub-Overseer for Sonthal Pergunnahs District Road Works on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem rising by an annual increment of Rs. 5 to Rs. 50. None need apply who have not passed the D. P. W. Sub-Overseer's examination, and who have no practical experience.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be made to the undersigned upto 31st March 1883.

WM. M. SMITH,
For Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Dumka, the 1st March, 1883.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the seventh day of April 1883, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, pursuant to a decree and order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 513 of 1883 wherein Sreemutty Kistoromony Dassee is plaintiff and Albert Birmingham Miller, Official Assignee of Bengal and Assignee of the estate and effects of Nolitmohun Dass an Insolvent and Sreemutty Surnomoyee Dassee widow of Rooplall Mullick deceased are defendants, and dated respectively the 12th day of May 1882 and 2nd day of January 1883 the following properties.

Lot 3.—All the lower-roomed messuage, tenement or dwelling-house together with the piece or parcel of land and ground belonging thereto and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing according to the Pattah for the same, dated the 25th July, 1854, granted to Radhanath Ghose, by the Collector of Calcutta, 10 cottahs 4 chittacks and 28 square feet, situate lying and being in Gopee Mohun Bose's Lane, in the said Town of Calcutta and on the south side of the said street, and bearing therein the Assessment Nos. 14 and 13, formerly numbered 7 and 7/1, and bounded on the south and east by the tenanted land belonging to Bissonath Muttyloll, on the west by the tenanted land belonging to Khetter Mohun Doss and on the north by the said Gopee Mohun Bose's Lane.

Lot 4.—All that lower-roomed messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and piece or parcel of land or garden ground measuring 6 biggahs and 9 cottahs or thereabouts situate lying and being at Soorah in the 24-Pergunnahs and which piece of land is butted and bounded on the north by the Balliaghatta Road, on the south by Prosunnocoomar Tagore's garden formerly Mr. Lawrence's garden, on the east by Mr. Henry Towney's garden and on the west by a house and premises the property of Dookheenee Abdoree being in the Registration District of the 24-Pergunnahs and Sub-District of Sealdah.

Lot 5.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by estimation 20 biggahs or thereabouts situate at Salkea, Pergunnah Bero in the Registration District and Sub-District of Howrah distinguished as Mokamhattee and bounded on the north by land belonging to Lalleoah on the south by a public Lane, on the east by a dwelling-house and land lately the property of Someun Khan and Gopee Mullick and on the west by land belonging to Doorga Churn Naug.

The abstracts of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the Registrar's Office in the High Court and also at the office of Messrs. Watkins and Watkins plaintiffs' Attorneys at No. 2, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

WATKINS AND WATKINS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
CALCUTTA,
High Court, Original Side.
The 5th March, 1883.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed Tenders are invited and will be received up to 3 P. M., of the 26th Instant for the supply of 40000 Rg. ft. straight kerb and channel stones delivered at the Baug Bazar and Nimtollah Depots.

The stones are to be 12″ inches broad by 4″ inches thick and each not less than 3 feet in length of the best quality Mirzapore, as per specification to be seen at the office.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or in part not less than 20000 Rg. ft. In either case, they must each be accompanied by earnest deposit of Rs. 1000 (one thousand) only.

The party or parties whose tenders are accepted will be required to sign a deed of contract duly stamped and registered at his own expense within two weeks of the acceptance of tender. In case of failure, the earnest deposit to be forfeited without further notice.

No further security will be required beyond the earnest money which will be retained for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Any further information may be had on application.

RAJCHUNDER GHOSE,
Superintendent of Stores.

NOTIFICATION.

The Corporation of the Town of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, under the provisions of Section 334 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876, to receive Tenders for a Debenture Loan for (3,00,000) three lakhs of Rupees, on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the said Act, to be expended on the Drainage Improvements of the Town of Calcutta.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, payable on the 1st April and 1st October of each year, and having a currency of 20 years.

3. The form of the Debenture Bonds will be that given in the seventh schedule of the aforesaid Act.

4. No Debenture will be issued for any sum less than Rupees (500) five hundred, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for even sums of Rupees (100) one hundred.

5. Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of Bengal, and Debentures will be issued as soon as possible in exchange for the receipts.

6. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of Rupees (3,00,000) three lakhs will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 21st March 1883.

7. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan for 1882-83."

8. Tenders will be opened at the Municipal Office, on Wednesday, the 21st of March 1883, at 2 o'clock P. M., a minimum rate having been previously fixed.

9. Each tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes or Currency Notes equivalent to 2 per cent of the amount tendered.

10. The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application, and will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not taken up.

11. In case of two or more tenders at the same rate (being not below the minimum) a *pro rata* allotment will be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated, as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each such tender. It is desirable that the tender, or at least the name of the person making the tender, and the amount and rate tendered should be written in English.

C. W. HOPE,
5th March 1883.
Acting Secretary to the Corporation.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for ( ) Rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 7th March 1883, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees annas* for every hundred Rupees allowed to me.

* Fractions of one anna not allowed.

2. I enclose Government Promissory Notes or Currency Notes for Rs. and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipality at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, on or before Saturday, the 31st March next, the amount of the accepted tender.

N. B.—A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. In order to avoid mistakes, it is desirable that the tenderer, at least the name of the person making the tender, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.

WANTED immediately a third teacher. None but *graduates need apply*,—salary Rs. 35.

Apply personally to—DINO BUNDHOO MOOKERJI,
Secretary Shibpore Higher Class English School.

MITTER *Vrs.* MITTER

The Auction of the Ezarah of the properties appertaining to the Estate of the late Kistomohun Mitter has been postponed to the 6th April next. A further advertisement of the properties to be let on Ezarah will be published in the course of a few days.

J. C. MACGREGOR,
Receiver, High Court.

TEH BAISAIK TATTWA.

A Monthly Journal of Agriculture, Commerce, Art, Science and other useful topics, will be published soon from the Charitable Agricultural Office, Tahirpur. Yearly subscription with postage Rs. 5 only. Cheap edition Rs. 2 only. (A number of this journal has been reserved for *gratis* distributions to agriculturists and those who cannot afford to pay). For further information see Bengalee Journals or please write to.

K. S. SANIAL,

Baisaik Tattwa Office,
Tahirpur (Rajshahye.)

BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION

OR, REPRINT of the finest specimens of Parliamentary Eloquence and Political Controversy and a Gleaning from the fields of current Journalistic Literature and Science of the United Kingdom. To be published every FRIDAY, 16 pages Royal 4to, from middle of March 1883. Subscription in advance RS. EIGHT a year, postage exclusive. Subscribers are registered with the MANAGER, at British Public Opinion Office, 2, Siddeshur Chunder's Lane; Calcutta.

Notification.

A central depot for animal vaccination has been opened at premises No. 85, Wellesley Street, under the immediate superintendence of Assistant Surgeon Ram Soonder Ghose, Rai Bahadoor, Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, where persons may be vaccinated *gratis* with pure lymph from the calf. Those wishing to take vaccination at their homes will have to pay gharry hire and a small remuneration to the vaccinator.

RAM SOONDER GHOSE, RAI BAHADOOR.
Asst Surgn. and Dy. Supdt. of Vaccination for
Supdt. of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circles.

ঘনরাম প্রণীত শ্রীধর্ম্ম মঙ্গল।

ঘনরাম প্রণীত শ্রীধর্ম্ম মঙ্গল প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে। এই রকম বার খণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইলে গ্রন্থ শেষ হইবে, টীকা আছে, সুন্দর সুন্দর ছবি আছে, কাগজ ভাল, ছাপা ভাল। প্রায় ১০০০ পৃষ্ঠায় শেষ হইবে।

শ্রীধর্ম্ম মঙ্গল বঙ্গভাষায় এক অপূর্ব্ব মহাকাব্য, উজ্জ্বলতম রত্ন। প্রায় দুই শত বৎসর পূর্ব্বের এ গ্রন্থ এত দিন কীটদষ্ট পুঁথি আকারে মেঘাচ্ছাদিত সূর্য্যের ন্যায় অগৌরবে বিরাজ করিতেছিল, গৌড়ের রাজা ইহার মূল সূত্র, ময়নাধিপতি লাউসেন ইহার নায়ক, ইহাতে বীররস আছে, করুণ রস আছে, প্রণয় রস আছে, কবিতা সকল সতেজ ও সহজ। ইহা পাঠ করিলে পাঠকগণ বুঝিতে পারিবেন, ইহা বাল্মীকি, মিল্‌টন, হোমর, বার্জ্জিলের সমতুল।

এই কয়েক মাস মধ্যে ঘনরামের আশাতিরিক্ত গ্রাহক হইয়াছে। আমরা কখন ভাবি নাই, জনসাধারণ এরূপ আগ্রহসহকারে এ গ্রন্থ পাঠ করিবেন, বাঙ্গালা দেশে প্রাচীন কাব্যগ্রন্থের দুই মাস মধ্যে দুই হাজার গ্রাহক হওয়া সামান্য কথা নহে, এত অধিক গ্রাহক হইয়াছে ন বলিয়াই মূল্য আর ৪৲ চারি টাকা করিতে হইল না। এক্ষণে সমুদয় গ্রন্থের মূল্য ২৷৷০ আড়াই টাকা স্থির হইয়াছে, অগ্রিম মূল্য ভিন্ন কাহাকেও ঘনরাম দেওয়া যায় না। নমুনা দেখিতে চাহিলে এক খণ্ডের মূল্য ।০ চারি আনা পাঠাইলেই হইবে, গ্রাহকগণ আমার নামে মণি-অর্ডর দ্বারা টাকা পাঠাইবেন।

কলিকাতা, (কলেজ ষ্ট্রীট) শ্রীযোগেন্দ্রচন্দ্র বসু
৪১ নং টাপাতলা ফাষ্ট লেন। ঘনরাম প্রকাশক।

Calcutta Port Trust.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870—Act V. (B.C.) of 1870—and the Calcutta Port Improvement Act Amendment Act of 1880—Act IV. (B.C.) of 1880—amended by Act I. (B.C.) of 1881, issue of twenty lakhs of Rupees, 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of thirty years.

Tenders are invited for twenty lakhs of Rupees in 4½ per cent. debentures, to be issued under the provisions of Act IV. (B.C.) of 1880 and Act I. (B.C.) of 1881, to provide for the cost of works sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which loan, and the interest thereon, will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly (on the 1st day of April and 1st day of October) at the office of the Port Commissioners, upon presentation of the debentures. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on application, and the balance on the 1st of April 1883, from which date interest will run.

The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the 14th day of March 1883, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for deposit of two per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for. The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners.

The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman, and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tenders can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.

By order of the Commissioners.

(SD.) G. H. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Port Commissioners' Office,
Dated 21st Feby., 1883.

FORM OF TENDER.

Calcutta Port Trust 4½ per cent. Debenture Loan of 1883.

To

THE SECRETARY PORT COMMISSIONERS,
Calcutta.

SIR,

I beg to apply for.....

debentures of Rs.....

.....

each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you dated February 21st, 1883, and I send herewith Bank of Bengal receipt for Rs.....

.....

being 2 per cent. deposit per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me, and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 1st of April 1883. The amount I undertake to pay for these debentures is Rs..... per cent. or Rs..... for each debenture.

Yours faithfully,

Name—.....

Address.....

Dated.....1883.

P. HALDAR AND Co.,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS,

19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta,

Full Set Rs. 85 Single Tooth Rs. 4. Stopping Rs. 3 each. Medical advice can be had free of charge from a Retd. Assistant Surgeon.

BURDWAN AND CUTWA BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

DIRECTORS.

James Murdoch, Esq., Messrs. William Moran & Co.
John Mackinnon, Esq., Messrs. Macneill & Co.
James Henderson, Esq., Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co.
*Thos. Longmuir, Esq., Delhi and London Bank.
W. C. Banerjee, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
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STATEMENT BY RAI RAJENDRALALA MITRA, BAHADUR, LL.D., C.I.E.

Question XIII.—Have you any suggestions to make regarding the taking of fees in primary schools?

XIII.—If the Government would provide the means for universal compulsory education (which it is the bounden duty of every civilized Government to do), fees would be out of the question; but as it cannot under present circumstances do so, and the Government grant is exceedingly limited, some fee should be charged, the amount being regulated by local Committees and Panchayats. I should suggest the same rule with reference to middle-class vernacular, as also middle-class English schools. It would be an advantage, however, if each school had a free list of 5 to 10 for the benefit of the most promising but indigent boys. I am aware that there is a strong feeling in the Education Department against free education, but I believe the arguments urged are purely sentimental, to which no weight whatever need be attached. The distinguished Inspector of the Behar Circle says, "The levying of fees for English instruction seems to preserve discipline in a school, and likewise to keep up that self-respect in the pupils, the utter extinction of which is the very worst feature of a purely charity school; . . . to receive this education from charity is to feel degraded,—to take money without paying a return." The Joint Inspector of Chittagong writes, "It is only when pupils are prompted by a strong desire for education that they make any real progress, and the payment of proper rates of fees is a sort of guarantee that they are prompted by such a desire" (page 37). As regards discipline, common sense suggests the idea that it has no relation to fees, and depends entirely upon the strictness of the head master. He can punish as readily a paying pupil as a charity pupil; and if there be any difference, it is in favor of the latter, who is more liable to be expelled than the former, who pays his fine after a long protracted unauthorised absence, and comes in without caring a jot for discipline. The fine, besides, comes from his father or guardian, and, as a young lad, he feels not the least affected. For the same reason, the payment of fees is no guarantee of one's son's earnestness to learn. On the other hand, a poor orphan boy cannot always produce a money guarantee of his earnestness, however eager he may be to learn and qualify himself for his battle of life. In so far these objections may be at once set aside as quite untenable. The question of loss of self-respect is of more importance, and if the loss be so utter as is represented, or even appreciable, it would be proper to pause before free boys are admitted. But I have nothing before me to show that the extinction is really as is represented, or even appreciable. Hare School was a free school in olden times, and it turned out some of the most honourable men we have had amongst us. It sent large batches of free boys to the late Hindu College from time to time; and most of these cherished, and those who are living still cherish, the most punctilious regard for self-respect. In the early days of the Calcutta Medical College, nearly all students received stipends; but the man would be bold indeed who would assert that in them there was a total loss of that feeling. In the present day, almost all our schools and colleges have free boys, and those boys are certainly not less mindful of honourable feeling than those who pay their schooling fee. I am sure, too, that European and Eurasian boys and girls on the foundation of La Martiniere in Calcutta and Lucknow are by no means absolutely devoid of all sense of self-respect, or in any way wanting in that regard. In the Wellington College a certain number of officers' daughters are annually admitted free, and no one would have the audacity to say that those young ladies do in any way suffer in their self-respect. In the United States and elsewhere, where compulsory universal education is current, no fees are charged, and that without in any way compromising self-respect. The idea that receiving education free is to "receive money without making a return for it" is fundamentally wrong, for otherwise we should at once put a stop to all presentments, scholarships, sizarships, and even fellowships in English colleges, where money, board, and lodging are provided to enable people to carry on their studies. Nay, pushed to its legitimate conclusion, the principle enunciated would lead to the stoppage of all alms to public schools, for morally it is quite as bad to receive money and not to make any return as to receive more than what one pays for. Prizes would also come under the same category—indeed, they have been denounced as immoral by the authors of the Training System. I scout the idea, therefore, of any loss of self-respect in free schools. As regards Government aid, it is a *quid pro quo* for the revenue paid, and there is no charity whatever. If it can be construed to mean charity, the protection of life and property afforded by Government would also be reckoned a charity subversive of self-respect. The question, however, need not be discussed further, as, for the reasons assigned, I have already expressed my opinion in favour of moderate fees.

Question XIV.—Will you favor the Commission with your views—first, as to how the number of primary schools can be increased; and secondly, how they can be gradually rendered more efficient?

XIV.—The first is a question of money; the increase in the number of schools will bear a close relation to the extent of aid available. The second involves local considerations which should be left to Local Committees. Efficiency will depend entirely upon the exertions of Panchayats, and, if they are carefully selected and duly encouraged, they will try to improve the schools in their charge. The teacher's position and local influence will also be of great use.

Question XV.—Do you know of any instances in which Government educational institutions of the higher order have been closed or transferred to the management of local bodies, as contemplated in paragraph 62 of the Despatch of 1854? and what do you regard as the chief reasons why more effect has not been given to that provision?

XV.—In the Bengal Provinces, the higher classes of the Krishnagar, the Berhampur, the Patna, the Rungpur, and the Calcutta Sanskrit Colleges were closed at one time; but the Patna College was soon after re-opened by Government, and the Krishnagar College has since been restored to its former condition, partly by private subscriptions and partly by Government aid. Indigenous effort has not sufficed to revive the Moorshedabad or the Rungpore College. A subscription was raised for the Moorshedabad College, but it did not come up to the amount required by Government. No such effort was made at Rungpur. In the North-Western Provinces, the Bareilly and the Delhi Colleges are the only two institutions that I have heard abolished. I am not aware if the abolitions were made with special reference to paragraph 62 of the Education Despatch. The arguments put forth referred to the colleges not being wanted, or their being too close to others, or the number of youths they annually passed being too small compared to the cost they entailed. The Despatch did not refer to these arguments. In it the Hon'ble Court "looked forward to the time when any general system of education entirely provided by Government may be discontinued, with the general advance of the system of Government aid, and when many of the existing Government institutions, especially those of the higher order, may be safely closed, or transferred to the management of local bodies under the control of, and aided by, Government." The rules deducible from this passage are categorically—

1*st*,—The Government should discontinue to maintain any system which required the Government to provide *entirely* for it.

2*nd*,—That instead of *entirely* providing for schools, a system of grants-in-aid should be inaugurated.

3*rd*,—That when the grant-in-aid system advanced, the Government should either close the schools for which it then *entirely* provided, or make them over to local bodies with adequate aid.

4*th*, That the order of closing should be successive from higher to lower schools.

5*th*,—That local bodies should have the management and aid, subject to Government control.

As a matter of fact, the Government does not now, and did not in 1854, maintain any college for which it has, or had, to pay the whole cost. For some time the Government has paid nothing for the Calcutta University. That is a self-supporting institution, paying not only all its own expenses, but saving a small sum annually which the Government at one time resumed—as a set-off, I presume, for favours shown in its earlier years. This resumption has, however, of late been discontinued.

For colleges and schools the total cost during the past year was Rs. 22,43 000, out of which the Government contribution covered only Rs. 8,44,000, the amount given for collegiate education being barely Rs. 2,44,000 out of a total of Rs. 4,55 000. In so far there is nothing to be said as regards the first rule.

The second rule has been already carried out, and grant-in-aid is the only system now in force.

The next is the most important rule involved in the paragraph. It provides for either the closing of Government schools and colleges, or the transfer thereof to local bodies with adequate aid from the State coffers, when, with the general advance of the grant in-aid system, such closing or transfer be feasible. The alternative form of closing or transfer shows that where a private school entirely meets the requirements of a community, the Government school existing there may be closed, but where such is not the case there should be no closure, except when a private school may be improved by Government or private aid, and the Government school becomes superfluous. The primary object aimed at was not for the Government to retire in hot haste to save expense, but to so infuse a taste for high education as to make the people gradually relieve Government of the task of entirely supporting and managing public colleges. Nor was this contingency expected to be realised within any short time, and the remark was a mere speculation of what might happen in the distant future. Whatever may be the interpretation put on the paragraph by Missionary gentlemen anxious for Government support in their proselytising avocation under colour of grants-in-aid to schools, and for the monopoly of high education in India, even like the Jesuits on the continent of Europe, Sir Charles Wood and Lord Nothbrook, the two principal authors of the Despatch, could not have thought it possible to achieve in India, in a few years, what had not been accomplished in Europe in course of centuries. Time is the most important factor in the problem, and the main question for the consideration of the Commission is as to whether the time has now arrived for carrying out the measure sketched in rule 3. It had not done so when the Patna College was closed, and the Government felt it so strongly that it withdrew its orders almost immediately. The same was the case when the Rungpur and the Moorshedabad Colleges were closed. Private efforts, though exerted, have not yet sufficed to re-open them, and the communities concerned have been now for some years deprived of the means of collegiate education. The same may be said of the Bareilly and the Delhi Colleges. The time in all these cases was anticipated, and the experiment failed. The college classes of the Krishnaghar Institution were allowed to remain closed for some time, notwithstanding the exertions of the people, and it was not until the Government agreed to supplement private subscriptions by a large grant from the public exchequer that they were opened. Even then the management could not be made over to the subscribers, or to any private body, but had to be retained in the hands of Government. This, in fact, was not a case of a grant-in-aid given by Government, as contemplated by the paragraph under notice, but of a large contribution forced out of the public for the maintenance of a Government College. I am of opinion that even now the time has not arrived, and the Government cannot close any of its colleges without doing serious harm. I feel convinced that the native public in the mofussil is not yet able to defray the entire cost of any college, or, paying it, undertake its entire management in a satisfactory way. The leading zemindars of Rajshahi, headed by Raja Pramathanath Ray, lately raised a large sum for a college, but, getting no aid from Government, they could not establish one under their own management. The Government at last took the money, and raised the zillah school to the status of a college; *i. e.*, the management which the Despatch particularly wished to give up was exactly what the Education Department grasped at, getting the money from private subscribers. Strictly speaking, in these two cases aid was not *given* but *taken*. I am free to confess that, were all the Government colleges closed to-morrow, there will not be an absolute blank left; some institutions will arise to supply their places; but I feel convinced that by such a course the sum total of the means of high education for the people would be seriously and very injuriously reduced, and it was not the intention of the authors of the Despatch to bring on that crisis. They wanted to increase, and not to reduce, the sources of knowledge. This is abundantly evident from the stress they laid on grants-in-aid.

Human society has nowhere as yet advanced sufficiently to be independent of State aid in the matter of University education. As far as I am informed, all the principal seats of learning in Europe are supported by Government, either by annual grants or endowments, and a good many of them would have to be closed if not so helped. Great Britain is very fortunately situated in this respect. Its universities and colleges are much more independent than the Continental institutions; but even they, as a body, have to depend a great deal on Government support. Oxford and Cambridge are, I believe, the best endowed universities on the face of the earth, but a very material portion of their endowments came from former kings who alienated State lands for their support, very much in the same way in which former Indian kings gave rent-free lands for the maintenance of education—lands which have since been wholly or partially resumed by the British Indian Government or zemindars. Some taxes, town dues, monopolies, tithes and wine and ale licenses were also assigned to these universities, some of which have since been commuted to annual money payments. The monopoly of printing Bibles yields about a lakh of rupees a year to the University of Oxford. A sum of £500 is also given to that institution as compensation for the monopoly which former'y enjoyed of printing almanacs. Repulsive as the idea is, it is undeniable that a monopoly of printing school-books to the Calcutta University would nearly cover the Government cost for colleges. The English universities, moreover, receive grants for particular professorships (all the Regius Professorships and some others), the money value of which is over Rs. 12,000 a year for each of the two universities; and some of the professors have their fees supplemented by fat livings, deanries, and free quarters in houses originally built by Government. I have not the necessary papers at hand just now to compute the total amount of aid so received from the Government by the two universities, but I am perfectly safe in saying that it is fully equal to one-third of the university income, apart from fees. And if the case is so in two of the richest universities in England, how much more must be the need of Government help in India? The authors of the Despatch knew this well, and therefore especially provided grants-in-aid; all they looked to was that the schools should not be entirely provided by Government. The aid, however, has been wanting in this country, and the result, therefore, has not been satisfactory. The total grant last year for colleges was, as shown above, barely Rs. 2,44 000, and the bulk of it was taken up by State colleges, leaving very little in hand for grants-in-aid. Had the whole of it been given in grants in-aid, still it would have proved quite insufficient. I find that in Scotland, for a population of a little over 3 millions, the State grant is over three lakhs a year. In Ireland, with a population of 6 millions, the State grant between the four Queen's colleges and the Roman Catholic colleges comes up to nearly five lakhs; and the 60 millions in Bengal get considerably less than what is given to the 3 millions of Scotland. With such disparity in material resources, it is impossible to expect a successful result here. The same inadequacy of aid exists in the case of English schools generally, and, so long as it exists, it is impossible to give effect to the wish expressed in the Education Despatch of 1854.

Question XVI——Do you know of any cases in which Government institutions of the higher order might be closed or transferred to private bodies, with or without aid, without injury to education or to any interests which it is the duty of Government to protect?

XVI.—I have already anticipated this question in my reply to Q. III. I believe all schools up to the Entrance standard may be transferred to local committees with adequate aid, without doing any harm to the cause of education; but they cannot be closed, or transferred without aid, with any prospect of maintaining the present state of educational resources of the country. Closure or transfer without aid would set the clock of progress back, and thousands doomed to intellectual darkness, who are now deriving the light of Western learning.

As regards colleges, my opinion is that they should not be closed, nor transferred with or without aid. To close them would be to shut the door of learning; to transfer them would be to lower the standard of education. I do not apprehend any want of persons to take charge of them, but the necessity of managing colleges at the lowest possible cost would for certain lead to the employment of inefficient teachers, and reductions in the supply of educational means and appliances; and the pupils must necessarily suffer. To obviate the expense of buying instruments and chemicals, physical science will not be taught, and that important adjunct of education, a library receiving new books and periodicals every month, will never be thought of. Only those subjects will be selected which can be taught at the smallest cost, and many important sciences will be entirely neglected. Even Government colleges are not above reproach on this score. For want of teachers, or from a spirit of economy, the literary course has been tabooed at Patna, Krishnanagar, and Rajshahi, its place being supplied by a small modicum of chemistry or botany; and astronomy is taught nowhere. If a Bengali, or a Beharite, or a Uriya wanted to learn modern astronomy, the nearest institution accessible to him would be in Austria. If the State colleges which now serve as models be taken away, this evil, which is now confined to astronomy, would be extended to many other subjects, and the people at large would suffer greatly. Most of the State colleges have been largely endowed by private contributions. These contributions will flow in more readily in future, if the colleges remain under the management of the State; but if they become private, they would be wanting in stability, influence, and prestige, and therefore not deemed worthy of permanent endowments. Doubtless there need be no difference between the teaching capacity of an old and a new college, and therefore it may be said that want of stability is of no consequence if new colleges can be produced as fast as old ones disappear; but there is a prestige in the halo of age which is useful in a variety of ways, and which no sensible person would like to forego. Moreover, Government insists upon, and has every right to insist upon, full control through its officers, and in so far there is no independence; but in the case of aided colleges, for neglect or mismanagement the only feasible mode of punishment is reduction or stoppage of aid, leading to increased inefficiency or closure; whereas, for the same defect in a State college, the offending officer is punished, and immediate steps are taken to remove defects, so there is an immediate gain to the college. Colleges are more difficult of organisation and elaboration, and age is an important factor in its efficiency, and at the same time they are of the utmost importance to the intellectual well-being of a nation, and I cannot approve of any plan which exposes them to sudden and frequent changes. Should the Govern-

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ment desire to give up their management with a view to educe expense, that object would be better attained, consistently with the safety of the institutions, by retaining them than by transferring them. The cost of State colleges to Government is much less now than what it was before, and it will be less and less every year as the number of pupils increase with advancing taste and desire for learning and private aids come in from time to time. In making these remarks it is the farthest from my wish to prohibit aid to private colleges; I earnestly wish that every encouragement should be given to such institutions. When they are well established and in good working order, the time will come for the closure of State colleges; but until then nothing should be done to tamper with the efficiency of State colleges. As I understand the case, the plan proposed is to close Government colleges, in order to force the time to come, and that is what I strongly object to, for I feel convinced that the immediate effect of such a course will be to lower the state of education in the country, leaving the good to come at a very remote future.

There are other means of reducing expense. At present there is a positive wastage in the high salaries given to some of the professors. The rule seems to be, the least amount of work for the maximum of pay. In the Presidency College no European professor works for much more than two hours a day, some work only one hour and they are the highest paid—more highly than anywhere on earth. Nor can it be said that their work is of such a trying nature that they are exhausted after their work of one or two hours. Immediately after their college avocations they go elsewhere, and do educational or other work for extra pay. The usual run of pay for professors in English colleges varies from £40 to £350 a year; most of the Regius professors get from £40 to £80. The highest paid professorship in England is, I believe, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and it is worth £854 a year; but the stipend is only £10-17-10, and that sum is supplemented by a rent-charge at Terrington, rent of glebe at Terrington, and rent of premises in Cambridge, which make up the total. The next most heavily paid professorships at Cambridge are those of Regius Professor of Divinity, Regius Professor of Greek, and Regius Professor of Hebrew. The stipend in these cases is £40, but the first has the Rectory of Famersham, worth £1,169, and the second and the third Canonries in Ely Cathedral, worth £600 each. Apart from Deanries, Canonries, and Rectorships, the pay and perquisites (such as license taxes, fees, &c.) do not amount to more than £400 in the best instances, and £100 for the ordinary run; whereas in Bengal the lowest pay is £600 and the highest £1,800, the increase being steady and regular, ensured by specific rules, and apart from collateral advantages. I am not aware if English professors get pensions; I think they do not. In Bengal the pension is £300 or thrice as much as the average of pay and perquisities in England. I readily admit that our circumstances are different, and so long as we have to import professors from Europe, we must pay more than other people. But I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that in Ceylon and elsewhere the same imported article does not cost anything like what we are paying. In fact, the scale of pay here has been regulated, not with reference to what is necessary and fair, but with reference to a fancied correspondence with the scale of the highest paid Civil Service in the world. If this idea of correspondence be given up, a great saving could at once be effected. Much may likewise be done by requiring each professor to devote from three to four hours daily to their work, instead of one to two hours. It would certainly be by no means unfair or too exacting to ask four hours' work from persons receiving a pay of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 1,500. A great deal may also be done by employing cheap indigenous labour. For teachers of English literature and of physical science subjects we will have to depend for a long time to come upon European teachers; but for mathematics, moral and mental philosophy, history, and such other subjects as are independent of local influence, we may safely employ the natives of the country without any sacrifice of efficiency. Two of the Missionary colleges in Calcutta have native professors for mathematics, at a cost of Rs. 250 each, and I have not yet heard that the colleges concerned have been less successful in that subject than the Presidency College. For native professors I think a scale of pay ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 would be ample, and for Europeans an addition of 50 per cent. would secure as much talent as we require. The Government estimate of the difference which should obtain between Native and European pay is one-third; but fixing my limit for the native, I am willing to concede to Europeans larger differences. The limit I propose for Europeans is more than what obtained formerly. The ablest Professor of English Literature the Hindu College ever had was Major D. L. Richardson, and he was paid Rs. 600. Educated Englishmen have not since become scarce in India, and the facilities for importation have been greatly improved of late, and that from a market where the commodity is now much more abundant than before.

Economy may be exercised in another direction with great advantage, without doing any harm to the cause of education, and it is one which is deserving of special attention. The total amount now spent in the Education Department under the head of Superintendence amounts to Rs. 4,28,000, and more than three-fourths of this sum can be saved by a proper reduction of the Department. It is now a huge, unwieldy, and excessively costly department, without being correspondingly useful. I do not know how to describe the position of the head of the Department. The original idea was that the Director of Public Instruction was the Minister of Education and Adviser-General of Government on the subject. But a minute of Sir George Campbell dispersed the illusion. It showed that his true position was no other than that of a departmental Under-Secretary whose duty was, not to correspond with Government, or to argue with it, or to advise it, but to receive orders personally from the Chief Secretaries, or the Lieutenant-Governor himself, and to carry them out faithfully and loyally without a question; and that is the position which he now officially holds, the opportunity of advising being regulated by the favour and consideration shown to the gentleman holding the office by the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being. With the creation of the University the necessity of an adviser on education has passed away, and for carrying out orders a highly paid officer, costing, with travelling charges, pension, and other etceteras, over Rs. 40,000 a year, is not at all wanted. An Under-Secretary in the Bengal Office on Rs. 1,000 a month can do all and everything that is now done by the Director, and quite as efficiently, saving at the same time a great deal of useless and bulky correspondence. A letter from the Council of the Medical College, or the Presidency College, now goes to the Director, who dockets it on to the Bengal Office, whence the orders come to the Director, who forwards them to the head of the college concerned. By making the Under-Secretary correspond with the heads of colleges, work would be reduced by one-half. Altogether there would be between 20 and 30 colleges to deal with, and if the petty details of management be left with a committee of management in each case there would be very little to do for the proposed Secretary. Generally speaking, the Principal of a college may be safely relied upon for carrying on details, and I would not hamper his action by a committee; but a committee may be appointed for mofussil colleges, to secure the co-operation of men of local influence. If the plan suggested by me in reply to Question II be adopted, the detail business of schools would be transacted by District Boards, and reports and returns can be as easily forwarded to, and disposed of by, an Under-Secretary and his staff as by the Director, and that with the special advantage of avoiding delay and multiplied correspondence. Reports from the University and from local officers may be treated in the same way, and with like advantage. With the institution of Local Boards, the business of the Divisional Inspectors who now serve as conduit-pipes for the transmission of local reports to the Director will be given up, and they may be done away with. If the Education Department be allowed to exist, there will, for certain, be a considerable deal of friction between it and the District and Local Boards, and the latter as the weaker bodies will necessarily go to the wall. If they are to be made efficient, the Education Department should be removed. Perhaps at the first start each District Board would like to have an Inspector of its own, and the present Sub-Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors may be drafted to such service. Such Inspectors need not cost more than Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 each. For the 45 districts of the Bengal Government the total cost, at an average of Rs 150 each, would be about Rs. 80,000. The cost at the Secretariat need not amount to more than Rs. 30,000, and the total cost would be Rs. 1,10,000, leaving Rs. 3,18,000 out of the present charge of Rs. 4,28 000 to be devoted to primary education, the resources of which would thereby at once be doubled.

Question XVII.—In the province with which you are acquainted, are any gentlemen able and ready to come forward and aid even more extensively than heretofore, in the establishment of schools and colleges upon the grant-in-aid system?

XVII.—My direct reply to the question, governed as it is by the clause "even more extensively than heretofore," and the condition of the present grant-in-aid rules, must be a negative one as regards colleges. People do not like to subscribe lakhs and thousands, unless they are allowed a prominent place in the work for which the money is paid. The subscribers to the Rajshahi and the Krishnagar Colleges should have got more power than what they got for their money. With more liberal and generous treatment and larger grants, more might be done than heretofore. The Hindu College when first established had a capital of over five lakhs, the bulk of which was lost by the failure of Baretto & Co. The Calcutta University has vested funds to the extent of over six lakhs. The Presidency College has about a lakh, the Krishnanagar College has about that sum, the Rajshahi College has nearly two lakhs, and there is no reason why other colleges should not have such funds, if due encouragement be given to the community. As regards schools, the uncertainty of the grants, the irksome rules of the system, and the inadequacy of the aid are great draw-backs. Still much might be done if adequate funds were available.

Question XVIII——If the Government, or any local authority having control of public money, were to announce its determination to withdraw after a given term of years from the maintenance of any higher educational institution, what measures would be best adapted to stimulate private effort in the interim, so as to secure the maintenance of such institution on a private footing?

XVIII——Categorically I should say, nothing. The Government cannot with any chance of success with one hand knock down schools and with the other seek aid to keep them up. It is either the duty of Government to provide for the education of the people placed under its sway, or not. If it be not the duty, the Government should shut up all its schools, and wash its hands clean of what falls not within its province. The people may then shift for themselves in the best way they can. But if the case be otherwise, and it be the duty of every civilised Government to provide for education in the same way as for the protection of life and property and the administration of justice between man and man, it cannot decently make such a declaration as is contemplated in the question. It is usual with certain classes of persons, mostly having sinister objects in view, and some good natured and simple-minded, to raise the sentimental cry of helping the poor. This would have been right enough, had the money come from other than the revenue of the State; but as it is otherwise, the question is one of justice and fair play, and not of sickly sentimentalism. Whatever may be said to the contrary by autocrats and advocates of divine rights of kings, the Commission, I am sure, will admit that the State revenue is raised by Government for the service of those who contribute to that revenue; and the Government cannot, with any justice, spend it for the benefit of some of the people, and not equally for all. It could not, for instance, say, the police should protect only the helpless poor and the weak, and not the rich and powerful, who can, and should, provide special police establishments for their protection. In the same way it could not say the law courts, established at the cost of the public revenue, should take the cases of the poor and leave the rich to organise special means for obtaining justice for themselves. It being the duty of Government to provide for protection and justice, it devises means for all classes of people, without reference to the rich or the poor. And what is true of protection of life and property is equally so of education, which is a solemn and imperative State duty. No one will, I believe, pretend to say that primary education forms a part of Government duty, but high education does not, and therefore a line should be drawn between the two. No civilised Government has accepted such a wicked doctrine; and if it be accepted by the British Indian Government, it should not only close all Government high schools and colleges, but also withhold all grants-in-aid to the institutions of those classes. The office of all Governments, in theory and in fact, is that of trustees, and they cannot justly devote any part of the trust revenue to work for which it has not been contributed. If it be the duty of Government to provide for education, it is clearly its duty to provide for all classes of its subjects, according to their respective wants. Even as the father of a family provides milk for infants and solid meat for grown-up boys, so should Government give elementary education to those who cannot receive and utilise anything better, and high education to those who are fit for it. It should be borne in mind, too, that the contributions made to the revenue by the rich are much more substantial than those drawn from the poor, and therefore the rich have a stronger claim on the consideration of Government. Under any circumstance, I hold that Government aid towards general education should be accorded as the right of the subject, and not in the form of alms to the pauper.

I hold, moreover, that the high education now given is for the service of the State and the State should pay for it. It kept up Haileybury, because it wanted well-educated Civil Servants. It kept up Sandhurst, because it wanted well-trained military officers. It keeps up Cooper's Hill College, because it wants competent Civil Engineers. It pays largely to passed Civil Service candidates to enable them to be educated in English universities. It pays to candidates for office in the Forest Department to train them for efficient work. In the same way it pays for high education in India to get competent Munsiffs, Deputy Magistrates, Deputy Collectors, head assistants, clerks, schoolmasters, and other public officers; and it cannot claim any credit for giving pecuniary aid for such work, or ask the public to help it in that respect by gratuitous contributions. It should be borne in mind, too, that two years ago it paid more for the Cooper's Hill College for 20 Engineers than what it paid for the high education of 60 millions of its Bengali subjects. The figures are Rs. 3,00,000 for the former and Rs. 2,35,000 for the latter.

I do not think our Government could with any decency put forth by way of a feeler an advertisement like the one suggested in the question. It would be quite unworthy of it.

Question XIX.—Have you any remarks to offer on the principles of the grant-in-aid system, or the details of its administration? Are the grants adequate in the case of (*a*) Colleges, (*b*) Boy's schools, (*c*) Girls' schools, (*d*) Normal schools?

XIX.—I am not aware of the existence in Bengal of any normal school supported by grants-in-aid, except one or two Brahmya female normal schools. Generally speaking, grants to girls' schools are liberal, to colleges and English schools fair, and to vernacular schools for boys totally inadequate, as shown in my reply to question XII. The general complaint is that the rules are too rigorous, and the grants are suddenly and very capriciously reduced or stopped.

I have, however, no personal knowledge of the reductions and stoppage of grants in the mofussil. I have been told that grants to Missionary schools and colleges are generally much more substantial than those to Hindu and Muhammadan ones. There was lately a complaint that the grant to a Roman Catholic college was cut down for the benefit of a Church of Scotland one.

Question XX—How far is the whole educational system, as at present administered, one of practical neutrality, *i. e.*, one in which a school or college has no advantage or disadvantage from any religious principles that are taught or not taught in it?

XX.—The qualifying term "practical" excludes and puts out of sight the real question at issue, whether the system now in force is based on perfect neutrality or not? and, so long as that is the case, no satisfactory and clear reply can be framed. In common with my countrymen, both Hindu and Muhammadan, I hold that the system is not neutral, and its administration therefore is not, and cannot be, one of perfect neutrality. As long as institutions established for proselytising purposes are allowed grants, so long the system cannot be neutral. In India, where so many seats of different degrees of wealth, influence, and intellectual culture are concerned, and the religions of the dominant race and the ruling authorities are so diametrically opposed to those of the subject races, it is utterly impossible to secure even-handed distribution of aid. Among Christians proselytising is a recognised act of great religious merit. Those who contribute to the conversion of the heathen serve God, and every Christian officer (some of them the highest) is expected to, and does, contribute both by pecuniary and personal influence to help the cause. Collections are made in churches, both here and in Great Britain, for the purpose of conversion, and well-educated men solemnly swear to devote their life to the work of missions, and most faithfully carry out their resolution. These men have found that the most efficacious way to effect their purposes is to operate on the unsophisticated minds of youths under the guise of education; and to place them in the same category with the Hindus and the Mahomedans who have no religious incentive in the case, who are called upon to teach a foreign language, foreign literature, and foreign science, all more or less calculated to denationalise their children and undermine their religions, is to make a mockery of impartiality. Well may the race committees in India claim the highest meed of praise for perfect impartiality by offering prizes open to all classes of horses on even terms, without distinction of age, sex and breed. The only class of men with whom the Missionaries may be fairly compared are the Jesuits in Europe, and prizes placed between them on even terms would be fairly contested. But the Government of Great Britain does not recognise this. Had economy been the only object in giving grants-in-aid, the British Government would save half the amount of the grants it now gives by inviting to Great Britain the Jesuits lately expelled from France. Under them the cause of education would never suffer, for in intellectual powers the Jesuits are not a whit inferior to the teachers it has in England. Grants are fairly given in England, but I have not yet heard of any Jesuit college or school established for the conversion of Protestants having received a Government grant there. In India we are told that where there is a Missionary college, aided or unaided, there need be no Government college for the Hindus. A Government college, or whatever remained of it after the higher classes had been closed by Government, have been lately made over to a Missionary body with a liberal grant-in-aid; but in Ireland the Government maintains four State colleges for Protestants, and supports by liberal aid several Roman Catholic colleges, all for a population of 6 millions, at a total cost of about five lakhs, or over twice the sum given for the 60 millions of Bengal.

(To be Continued.)

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